The New-York Times.

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APPALLING DISASTER.

A Human Holocaust on the Hudson River Railroad.

PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE.

Forty or Fifty Persons Supposed to Have Perished.

Collision of an Upward-Bound Express With the Oil Train.

The Burning Cars Precipitated Into the River—Terrible Scenes—Names of the Dead as Far as Ascertained—Full Details of the Calamity.

The disaster on the Hudson River Railroad, near New-Hamburg, concerning which a brief telegram was published in the TIMES yesterday, has proved to be one of the most appalling railroad horrors ever chronicled. About 600 or 800 yards south of the village of New-Hamburg, on the Hudson River Railroad, is, or rather was, up to Monday night, a causeway and draw-bridge, with piers running out at either side, at right angles to the causeway. This was the scene of the fatal event by which some sixty or seventy human beings—the exact number can as yet only be guessed at—met with a sudden and awful form of death, in which the horrors of burning and drowning were combined.

THE COLLISION.

Most of the descriptions of the occurrence hitherto published are purely imaginary, and differ from each other as much as they do from facts, but the following version was given by an eye-witness, and may be relied upon as correct. The concurrence of circumstances resulting in the accident is very remarkable.

At 10½ o'clock, a freight-train, laden with petroleum-oil, was going down on the outside track from New-Hamburg, and, when just entering on the bridge, the axle of one of the cars broke, but the car, somehow, held on, "kind 'o stuck to the track," as a witness expressed it, until, dashing along among the beams and trestles of the draw-bridge, and there it got overturned on to the left hand track, up which the Pacific passenger-train from New-York was then rushing at express speed. There was no time to signal, and the locomotive of the passenger express ran into the overturned freight car, which it smashed to pieces.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

Instantly the oil blazed up, enveloping the locomotive and tender in fire and smoke. A few seconds and another oil-car got on fire, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity until the beams and pillars of the draw-bridge, and all the freight-cars, except the three last, which were uncoupled and got out of reach of the fire, were saturated with the blazing oil. A vast column of fire, surmounted by a dense cloud of smoke, shot up from the tangled mass of cars and the burning bridge, and lit up the frozen river and the snow-covered hills for miles. The agonized cries of distress and wild alarm, and the shrieks of the dying arose upon the night air and smote upon the hearts of the few spectators, who were compelled to witness, without being able to render the slightest assistance, the appalling calamity. The inflammable liquid was rolling in every direction, and the cars of the express train were soon on fire, but fortunately the inmates of the two last passenger cars had time to get out and escape, as did also the fireman, who jumped off over the embankment and got away, though seriously bruised.

FALL OF THE BRIDGE.

In less time than it takes to describe the awful situation of affairs, the drawbridge, weakened by the intense heat, the shock and the great weight, suddenly gave way, and the locomotive, an express-car and Pullman's sleeping-car, were precipitated into the deep channel, leaving two burning, but empty, passenger-cars standing on the New-York side of the chasm. The petroleum spread out on the ice, a sea of fire, enveloping the bridge and piers, and surrounding two ice-bound schooners, which lay within a few feet of the draw-bridge at the north side, and these craft were only saved by the powerful play of water kept up by a steam fire-engine called the "William Gardiner," from the adjacent village of Wappinger's Falls. Nothing could be done to rescue those who had gone down into the dark current, and when morning dawned those unfortunates were entombed beneath a solid mass of ice.

RECOVERING THE BODIES.

At an early hour yesterday, hundreds of men set to work recovering the bodies. It was painfully slow work, covered as the engulphed carriages were by the ice and *débris* of the bridge, and immense beams of timber still on fire. Up to 5½ o'clock only twenty-two bodies had been recovered, most of them charred and disfigured so as to defy identification. They were of all ages and sexes, but the greater portion were men from the sleeping-car containing passengers bound for St. Louis and Buffalo. It is supposed that something near sixty-seven will be found to be the exact number of deaths.

The bodies were taken to Poughkeepsie, where an inquest will be held today. But few have visited Poughkeepsie or New-Hamburg, as yet, to look after the remains of relative or friend, as it was well known that most of the passengers were Western people, returning from this city. In the early part of yesterday a rumor prevailed that Rev. Dr. Deems had left by that train, but that has been since contradicted. Few of the bodies can be identified, so terribly were they burned. The conductor of the Buffalo sleeping-car was one of the first identified. His right arm was burned off, but otherwise the body was not much injured. From a description of a watch found on one of the bodies, it is feared that a Mr. Forbes, of Buffalo, who left New-York on that day to return to his wife and children, is among the lost.

THE SCENE YESTERDAY.

Up to nightfall, yesterday, crowds of idlers thronged round the scene of the disaster, watching the men groping for bodies, and gazing down into the rushing tide where bits of feminine attire might be seen clinging to the timbers or the iron-work of the cars. On the ice near the holes, through which search was made, lay wheels and axles and pieces of iron, curiously bent and twisted from the heat, and a miscellaneous pile of fragments of the two trains. The ice was of a brownish hue for several hundred yards at each side, stained from the burning petroleum. The beams and uprights of the bridge which yet remained were burning and smoking, and the terribly combustible oil still sent up fire and smoke from crevices in the piers. The Hudson was covered with parties going to or returning from the scene of the disaster, skating or sleighing.

WAS THE EXPRESS TRAIN LATE?

It is the general belief in Fishkill and New-Hamburg that the passenger train was twelve minutes over due, and that the accident would never have occurred but for this circumstance, as the express would have arrived at New-Hamburg before the freight train left, if up to time. However, this, if true, will no doubt be brought out in evidence at the inquest.

WAS THERE A SIGNAL-MAN ON THE BRIDGE?

It is said, by way of accounting for the deplorable occurrence, that the Company keeps no signal-man on the bridge, and that if they had kept a watchman at so important a post a hecatomb of human lives would not have been sacrificed. Still another story has got afloat, that they have a signal-man at that point, but that as the up train was late, he was off duty at the time. Of course all this will be cleared up at the Coroner's investigation.

THE PASSENGERS IN THE SLEEPING-CAR.

In the pocket of the conductor of the sleeping car was found a list of names of passengers, viz.: those who had taken berths in his car, as follows: LOWELL, FOWLER, PEASE, (probably the lady with two babes in her arms, who resided at Buffalo,) CAREY, SORRICT, GERMANUEL, of Rochester, FORBUSH. Each of these may have hired for one or more persons. There were three ladies and three children found. The engineer's body was recovered, fearfully burned.

THE FIREMAN'S STATEMENT.

NICHOLAS FAILAN, the fireman who was on the engine of the express train, states that his attention was first called to the probabilities of an accident, as the train neared New-Hamburg, by seeing two red lights and a white one—the latter swinging. SIMMONS, the engineer, whistled "down brakes," and called out to him to put on the patent brakes, which he did, and then jumped from the train. He states that a man named MCQUADE was on the baggage-car with the baggage master, CLOW. CLOW's body was burned fearfully. A man named ED. BARTLETT, reported killed, was not on the train. A man named JAMES STAFFON was lost on the baggage-car. A trunk has been found on which was written "FOWLER, Woolford, Conn." This is supposed to belong to Rev. MORREL FOWLER, who with his wife and children were traveling to Salt Lake. Two of the bodies have been identified as those of Mr. BENEDICT, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, and wife.

THE BODIES.

The bodies were conveyed to Poughkeepsie and given in charge to Mr. MALLONY, the undertaker, who has them laid in rude boxes. Every train from the West brings crowds of anxious inquirers for friends.

The names of passengers from this City who have been ascertained to be among the lost are Dr. NAVCREDE, G. F. THOMPSON, No. 47 Wall-street, and GEO. STAFFORD. Five railway employes were killed.

A large fire of cinders was kept lighted on the pier during the day, before which the frozen ladies were laid to thaw the icy clothing and matted hair, in order to render identification easier.

SOME NAMES OF THE KILLED.

The following are the names, as far as can be ascertained, of the killed:

D. SIMMONS, engineer express train.
PETER NESSBURG, conductor, Buffalo sleeping-car.
JAMES VESSBURG, his porter, (colored.)
LAWRENCE MOONEY, brakesman.
JAMES STAFFORD, New-York.
GEO. THOMPSON, Wall-street, New-York.
Dr. NANCREDE, New-York.
Rev. M. FOWLER, wife and three children.
WM. PEASE and wife.
C. BENEDICT, Cleveland *Herald*, and wife.
CLOW, baggage-master.
MCQUADE, New-York.

The following are the names of the passengers who took places in the sleeping-car: Lowell, Fowler, Pease, Curry, Sorhis, Germanuel, of Rochester, Dr. Nancrede, Rosenthal and Forbush. It is conjectured that about thirty bodies yet remain buried, but nothing of this can be known for certain.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY AND BROOKLYN.

The reception of this appalling news caused a great deal of consternation, especially in political circles, as several Assemblymen were known to have been on board. A rumor, seemingly well founded, stated that Gov. HOFFMAN was on the train, and fears were entertained for his safety. In Wall-street, at the City Hall, the commercial exchanges, and other centres, the disaster was the main topic of conversation, and although Rev. Dr. DEEMS was not on the train, a rumor went round that he had been killed. Brooklyn felt relieved when the intelligence came that Assemblymen CONSELYEA, ROCHE, O'BRIEN, and PRINCE had escaped, and that none of the victims were legislators, as the car destroyed was the Buffalo sleeping-car. Mr. WM. A. FOWLER, of the Brooklyn Water Board, had intended going on the train but happily missed it, and Mr. JOHN C. JACOBS left on Monday afternoon by the 4 o'clock train. A sad interview was held with Messrs. AUSTIN & GERMAIN, of No. 37 Park-row, as Mr. ROLLIN GERMAIN, the senior partner, was among the killed. His permanent residence was Buffalo, although he lived for months in this City. He was well known during the war as an inventor, and the iron-clads *Vindicator* and *Avenger* were constructed on his design.

SCENES ABOUT THE DEPOT IN THIS CITY.

The depot of the Hudson River Railroad in Thirtieth-street, was yesterday the scene of the most intense excitement, and from dawn until after nightfall anxious faces made inquiries in tremulous voices at the windows of the ticket-sellers and telegraph operators. Shortly after 7 o'clock the friends and relatives of SIMMONS, the engineer, who had received the news at this early hour from some employes of the road, besieged the telegraph-office, on the lower floor. Before 10 o'clock the news seemed to have spread over the entire City, and to have been conveyed to most of the friends of those on board the ill-fated Buffalo cars, and by that hour between 300 and 400 people had congregated, anxious to send messages and receive intelligence. The 8 A. M. express-train took a number of the officers of the Company to the scene of the occurrence, and, about 12 o'clock, Mr. TOWSER, Superintendent of the road, organized a bureau to answer the 200 telegraphic messages sent him by the excited and fearfully anxious crowd thronging the passenger depot in New-York. At length a list was sent of the bodies discovered, the names when ascertained, and description of clothing and personal appearance. This was shown each new applicant for information, and unnecessary telegraphing spared. The scenes were very distressing, and women, frantic with grief and suspense, rushed to the different offices around the depot, and eagerly inquired for the latest intelligence, hoping against hope that loved ones and friends had been spared. When Mrs. BUTTON, of No. 26 East Thirty-first-street, learnt the fate of Mrs. FOWLER and her children, she seemed at first to be paralyzed with horror, which gave way to a most distressing paroxysm of grief that much affected the sympathizing bystanders.

STATEMENT OF THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

The officers of the Hudson River Railroad Company state that the disaster occurred about 10½ o'clock P. M. An extra freight train, loaded with oil, was approaching the New-Hamburg Station, and had just cleared the wooden bridge over Wappinger's Creek, when an axle of the tenth car from the engine broke, and that car and fourteen behind it were thrown across the up-track. The railing of the bridge was broken, and the cars were piled upon each other, and were thrown about in every possible position. Just at this moment the second Pacific express, which left New-York at 8 o'clock, came thundering along the up-track at a speed of about thirty miles an hour. The darkness was intense, but the engineer, hearing the shouts of the men on the freight train, suspected that something was wrong, and attempted to bring his own train to a stop. This was, however, impossible, and in another instant the engine dashed furiously into the wreck of the freight train, and a terrible scene ensued. The oil, with which the freight train was loaded, was thrown around in every direction, and in a few seconds the two trains were speedily enveloped in flames. The engine of the express train plunged into the creek, crushing through the ice, and dragging with it the tender, two baggage-cars and a sleeping-car, in which were twenty-five persons, and, with the exception of nine, who jumped out, all are supposed to have perished. The flames spread rapidly, and the employes just had time to uncouple the last two of five sleeping-cars, and push them back by hand, and thus save them from the complete destruction which overtook those in advance. Some of the occupants were consumed by the burning oil, and others were drowned. The engineer, J. H. SIMMONS, going down with his engine, must have been instantly killed. The bridge was totally destroyed, but arrangements have been made to transfer passengers from the northern side of the creek, and passengers from the North and North-west will be sent on by the Harlem Railroad until the bridge is repaired.

CONSTERNATION AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

The rumor that one, if not more, of the Democratic Assemblymen who went up on Monday night to Albany, was included among the victims of the fearful disaster, caused the wildest consternation among the Tammany politicians around the City Hall, and was the theme of excited talk and anxious speculation in the various public offices and Courts. The cry ran among them that the majority in the Assembly which they had wrought so hard to obtain had been destroyed, and that the State Legislature was lost to the Democratic Party. Their apparent grief on this account seemed to far exceed the horror and the deep and sad feelings of sorrow which such an awful holocaust of human life is well calculated to excite. The changes and complications in the local Government which such a result would cause were canvassed by excited groups, as if the rumor were true beyond the possibility of a doubt, and it began to be the belief among them that the shock of the collision would be felt even in the very heart of the city executive itself. But when the rumor spread that PETER B. SWEENY was in the ill-fated train, the excitement among the Tammany politicians became perfectly indescribable. Aldermen and other petty officials ran around the public offices and everywhere that they thought the least gleam of light and hope could be thrown on the rumor. The office of the Department of Public Works was literally besieged by a clamorous crowd of petty office-holders, who had even already began to tremble for the safety of their positions. Even the small fry Ward Tammanyites unearthed themselves from the slums, cellars and corner gin-mills, on hearing of the rumor regarding their chief, and rushed to the City Hall to learn of its truth or falsity. The frantic behavior and wildly eager inquiries of this rabble were as ludicrous as they were sincere, and showed the state of political despotism in which the Tammany leaders hold their low and ignorant followers. But their fears and excitement were considerably allayed by the intelligence that Mr. SWEENY was safely at home when the fearful occurrence took place. Still the fear that the majority in the Legislature had been lost, still remained to agitate their minds and wring their souls. But time brought them relief from this fear, also, in the shape of a telegram that all the Assemblymen who had gone up on that train were safe. Soon there were gladness and rejoicing, where so lately there were woe and wailing, in the camp of Tammany.

The excitement among the politicians at Albany will be seen from the following dispatches from the Albany correspondent of the TIMES:

THE EXCITEMENT AT ALBANY.

Members of the Legislature Reported Missing—Messrs. Jacobs and Wagner Both Supposed Lost During the Day—Adjournment of the Assembly in Consequence of the Disaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

The terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad absorbs the attention of every one both in and out of the Legislature. The Albany morning papers contained no account of the accident whatever, and when the Legislature assembled, at 11 o'clock, it was found that an unusually large number of members of both branches were absent. This fact, added to the unsatisfactory reports that began to come in from the scene of the disaster, and the thousand and one rumors that were circulated about town as to this or that member being among the victims, created intense excitement about the Capital. Just before the Assembly convened, a dispatch was received from New-Hamburg, saying that PRINCE, of Queens, CONSELYEA and ROCHE, of Kings, and O'BRIEN, of New-York, were detained at that place, having left New-York after the accident. IRVING, who was among the absentees, was reported to be at home sick. This left JACOBS and HAVER, of Kings, and both of the Kings County Senators, Messrs. MURPHY and PIERCE, unaccounted for. A dispatch subsequently arrived saying that MURPHY and PIERCE did not leave New-York till this morning. HAVER was also heard from, but nothing could be learned from JACOBS. WEBSTER WAGNER, member from Montgomery County, and the well-known proprietor of the "palace cars," was also reported to have taken the fatal train. About 1 o'clock a report arrived that JACOBS was dead, and, on motion of Mr. FIELDS, who said that under the excitement existing it was impossible for the House to transact any business, the Assembly adjourned. At the time I write, nothing authentic has been heard from JACOBS or WAGNER, and it is feared that both are lost. A dispatch has also been received that Mr. FOWLER, President of the Brooklyn Water Board, embarked on the fatal train, and nothing has been heard from him since.

Messrs. Jacobs and Fowler Safe—All Other Missing Members Accounted For.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Mr. JACOBS arrived here this afternoon, having taken the 8 o'clock train from New-York this morning. He is accompanied by Mr. FOWLER, of the Brooklyn Water Board, who was also supposed to have been among the victims of the disaster. They gave as reason for not telegraphing their whereabouts that they did not know of the accident till after they left New-York, and were not aware of the rumors afloat until after their arrival. Mr. HEVOR, member from Brooklyn, is reported detained at home by sickness. Mr. WAGNER has been heard from, and so far as known no members of the Legislature are sufferers from the disaster.

LATEST FACTS AND RUMORS.

Another List of the Killed—Excitement in Poughkeepsie—The News in Chicago.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—An unauthenticated rumor is afloat here that CLINTON PAGE, one of the delegates to the Masonic Convention in this city, was killed by the accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.—The following is as complete a list of the victims of the Hudson River Railroad disaster as can now be given:

William F. Pease and wife; C. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*; A. A. Gillett, of Buffalo; Rev. Morrell Fowler, wife and three children, who was en route to Salt Lake City; Dr. S. Nancrede, of New-York; L. A. Root, George F. Thompson, No. 47 Wall-street, New-York; Jas. Stafford, from New-York; David Simmons, engineer of the express train; Lawrence Mooney, brakeman; Peter Vosburgh, conductor of the Buffalo sleeping-car; James Vosburgh, (colored,) porter of the sleeping-car. There are three bodies which yet remain unrecognized, one of them cannot possibly be identified. The body of the engineer, SIMMONS, has not yet been found. The friends of the victims are arriving from all quarters, and are conducted to the undertaker's rooms, in Main-street, where the bodies are located. A vast throng is congregated in front of the building, endeavoring to get a look inside. No more bodies have been found up to this hour, (9 P. M.) A laborer from Hudson had both his legs crushed at the ruins this afternoon by timbers falling on him. It is thought he will die. The death list by the accident now foots up fifteen passengers and five railroad employes. The inquest will probably commence to-morrow morning.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The report that CLINTON PAGE was one of the victims of the Hudson River Railroad disaster, happily proves untrue.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The statement that the wife of GEORGE S. BENEDICT, of the Cleveland *Herald*, was killed with her husband is untrue. She is safe and well in this city. Mr. BENEDICT's remains will be brought here for interment.

The News in Chicago—Apprehensions for the Safety of their Citizens.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The city is considerably excited today from the painful rumors afloat that there were several citizens of Chicago on the sleeping-car which was burned and sunk on the Hudson River Railroad last night.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—It is claimed by friends here, that Mr. E. WOOD and daughter, of Irvington, were to take passage for this city on the ill-fated Hudson River Railroad train last night.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer Yesterday—Ice in the Rivers—Vessels Damaged—Casualties on Shore.

The weather was somewhat milder yesterday than the preceding day. Toward noon the mercury rose quite rapidly, and in places where the sun had free play there was some thaw. The wind continued north-west, but an immense quantity of ice came down the rivers and bay, completely choking the ferry slips and, for the time being, effectually closing navigation. Multitudes of Brooklynites, especially, stood wistfully on either shore and thought more seriously of the necessity of the coming suspension bridge than ever before. The boats ran very irregularly and the business community was put to serious inconvenience. The boats were very much overcrowded, and on some of the lines no horses or drays were transported until a late hour in the morning.

Before 9 o'clock the boats of the Catherine Ferry were delayed about three-quarters of an hour each trip; the ferry to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, from an hour to an hour and a half; and the Hunter's Point Ferry from a quarter to half an hour. The boats of the Williamsburg Ferry at the foot of Roosevelt-street were unable to cross the river at all between 7 o'clock and 8, and the Fulton Ferry boats were seriously hindered during the same period. Some of the boats of this line, on their return trips, were obliged to land their passengers at Catherine Ferry.

The ferry-boat *Warren*, which left Williamsburg at 7½ o'clock, undertook to come down the river on the Brooklyn side, which was full of ice, while the other side was comparatively clear. In consequence of this error the boat became badly wedged in the ice, and was turned back toward Williamsburg. Great difficulty was experienced in moving even in this direction, but a tow-boat having been attached to it, the ferry-boat at last succeeded in reaching the New-York side, near the Grand-street slip. Here, impelled by the floating masses of ice, the *Warren* came into collision with a ship. The rudder of the vessel was knocked off, and the ladies' cabin of the ferry-boat crushed in, causing great terror among its occupants. After a voyage of two hours, the *Warren* at last landed its passengers at Grand-street. The boat was badly damaged. These difficulties were continued to a greater or less degree at various points throughout the night, the return of the tide bringing back much of the ice. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather during the past few days, there has been but little heavy ice in the North River and Bay, and the ferry-boats are running with nearly their accustomed regularity. In the event of a thaw, however, it is feared that heavy masses of ice will float down from places above and seriously interrupt navigation.

The variation of the thermometer was from 13° at 6 A. M., to 29° at 9 P. M.

The pilots of the Sound steamers reported, yesterday morning, heavy ice forty miles east of New York, the Sound being frozen over from shore to shore.

PATRICK BUTLER, porter with HAGGERTY & SONS, No. 8 Platt-street, when the store was opened, yesterday morning, was found insensible from being frozen, and was removed in a critical condition to the Park Hospital.

FREDERICK BANSCHEL, a German, living at No. 139 East Forty-first-street, was found at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning almost naked and paralyzed with the cold, at the corner of Forty-first-street and Third-avenue. He was taken home by the Police.

DOWNEY GILL, of No. 34 Vandam-street, while crossing Hudson-street, at the corner of Spring, accidentally fell and broke his leg. He was taken home by his friends.

JOHN LANGDON, of No. 142 East Fourteenth-street, fell on the sidewalk yesterday, in Third-avenue, and injured his ankle severely. He was taken home.

EMMA CISCO, a colored woman, living at No. 30 Baxter-street, was found, yesterday, by the Police in a destitute condition and suffering from frosted feet. She was taken to the Colored Home.

MARGARET MEADEN, of No. 38 Mulberry-street, fell, yesterday, on the ice in Mulberry-street, and fractured her leg. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

SARAH MURPHEY was taken to the Ninth Precinct Station-house Monday night intoxicated, and locked up. Yesterday morning it was found that her ankle had been dislocated by a fall the previous evening, and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.908 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Jan. 30, 30.218 inches; minimum, at 2 A. M., Feb. 4, 29.524 inches; range, .694 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 32.1°; maximum, at 3 P. M., Feb. 1, 46.2°; minimum, at 12 P. M., Feb. 4, 9.0°; range, 37.2°. Remarks—Jan. 29, snow from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 9 A. M.—amount of water, .07 inch; Jan. 31, rain from 2 P. M. to 12 P. M.—amount of water, .17 inch; Feb. 1, rain from 3 P. M. to 4.¾ P. M.—amount of water, .02 inch; total of water for week, .26 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,366 miles.

Last Sunday night, when the thermometer was below zero, Officer MCLACKLIN, of the Newark Police force, was patrolling his beat on River-street when he noticed what appeared to be human beings lying in the snow. On investigation he discovered that a man, his wife and an infant were nearly frozen to death, and past helping themselves in the least. The officer called for assistance, and the man was so far restored to consciousness that he stated that they belonged on a canal-boat, whither they were at once carried and cared for. It was a long time before either mother or child returned to consciousness.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Observations taken at 7 P. M. Barometer, 23.79, being a change of plus .24 since last report; thermometer, 15°; relative humidity, 1.00; wind, W. S. W.; velocity of wind two miles per hour.

It has been remarkably clear today, the ocean being visible without the aid of a glass the whole day. The Thermometer in the sun went up to 62°, being 121° higher than it was at 3 A. M. on Sunday.

An Old New-Yorker Killed.

On Monday afternoon Mr. LEMUEL BREWSTER, of this City, was killed at Orange, N. J., by a locomotive of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. He had just delivered a letter at a friend's house, and stepping from the doorway upon the track was instantly stricken and killed. Notwithstanding the fact that it was a street-crossing no alarm was given by the engineer, and this is the result. Mr. BREWSTER was an estimable old gentleman, for many years of the firm of J. & L. BREWSTER, hatters, of this City,

WASHINGTON.

A Determined Push for the Repeal of the Income Tax.

Appropriation for Deficiencies—A Severe Report on the Cadet Escapades—Three Messages from the President—The Chorpenning Claim Still Troubling the Conscience of Members—The Air-line Railroad Staved Off Again.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The Ways and Means Committee, this morning, voted to report a bill repealing the income tax, by 5 to 4, as follows: Yeas—Hooper, Kelly, McCarthy, Orth and Brooks; nays—Allison, Maynard, Blair and Marshall. At a late hour in the afternoon Mr. HOOPER reported the bill to the House, and moved for its immediate consideration, but that being objected to, considerable parley followed, during which a most eager interest was manifested as to the course of the bill, when Mr. HOOPER finally gave notice that on Thursday, immediately after the reading of the journal, he would move to go into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reaching and acting upon this bill. This will necessitate the laying aside of seventeen other orders which precede it, and if it successfully passes this ordeal, it may be considered an indication that it will go through, but plans are being laid to attach to the bill all sorts of amendments regarding the tariff, and a serious effort will be made to put on free coal and salt. This disposition was so prominently manifested today that a lively scene may be looked for on Thursday. The fate of the bill for repeal in the House is quite problematical.

MAKING UP THE DEFICIENCIES.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill reported in the House, today, covers ten million, seven hundred thousand dollars, which includes the usual Post-office deficiency of four million, seven hundred thousand dollars, and six hundred thousand for public buildings in New-York and Boston, so that the actual deficiency is only a little over five millions of dollars. Of this amount the army takes over three millions, caused mainly by the following facts: The muster-out and resignation of so many officers, who, under the law receive a year's extra pay, has necessitated an expenditure which could not be foreseen when the last estimates were made, and this alone takes $908,000. A further sum of $909,483 is required to settle the clothing accounts of discharged soldiers arising from this curious circumstance: At the close of the war the immense surplus of clothing which was then on hand was disposed of by auction to dealers at such a sacrifice that they are now able to supply the troops with the same clothing at rates so much lower than the Government prices, that the troops elect to commute for their clothing with the Quartermaster, and buy cheaper of the dealers who took the Government stocks at a sacrifice.

REPORT ON THE CADET OUTRAGES.

The report of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on the cadet outrages at West Point, will attract wide attention. The action suggested by the Committee is that the ring-leaders shall be dismissed, and the rest of the class court-martialed and punished. The report of the Committee will be called up for consideration on Tuesday next. Its recommendations, though firm, are nevertheless only of the force of suggestions. It is probable, if agreed to, that the Secretary of War will act in the matter without delay.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses had under consideration, today, a phase of the *Alabama* claims question, on which a special injunction of secrecy has been laid. So far as the House Committee is concerned, there is not a very flattering prospect of anything being done at this session.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Among other bills which passed the House today was one prohibiting the Court of Claims from opening any claim that had been settled by the Departments, unless done within six years from the time of settlement. A further section was added prohibiting any officer, clerk or employe, who is or has been employed in the Departments from practising law or prosecuting claims in any of the Departments for three years after they resign. This is designed to cut off what is regarded as a rapidly-growing abuse, but it is doubtful whether the Senate will concur in it.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Senate today received three messages from the President. The first covered copies of the instructions to commanders of our naval squadron in the waters of the Island of San Domingo since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commanders. The Secretary, in making his copies, goes far beyond the technical limits of the resolution, and sends in everything on file from the beginning of the Administration which bears on the subject. The copies cover one hundred and thirty-six pages of foolscap. The second was a message sent also to both Houses, setting forth reasons for placing the mission to Berlin on the same footing as the English mission, and advising the necessary legislation therefor. The third was a veto of the joint resolution for the relief of persons who built iron-clad vessels by contract during the war. Before the contents of the message was announced, there was a rumor that it was a veto of the test oath repeal, but those best informed laughed at the story, persisting that that bill would receive the President's signature in a very short time.

AMENDMENT OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. CONKLING today introduced a bill in amendment of the act protecting the purity of elections, remarking at the same time that he did not approve of all its provisions, and asking its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

In the morning hour in the Senate Mr. RAMSEY reported, from the Post-office Committee, in favor of concurrence with the House resolution, repealing the resolution of July last, covering the Chorpenning swindle. The report of the Committee was in writing, and was designed to vindicate the action of the Postmaster-General. There was a brief discussion, in which several Senators took part, mainly relative to the character and propriety of the report. VICKERS, BAYARD and CASSERLY took the opportunity to give the Postmaster-General a scourging with Democratic whips, and Mr. TRUMBULL expressed his dissent from the report. He did not think the resolution compelled the Postmaster-General to make the award he did, and stated that all CHORPENNING claimed when he brought his case before the Court of Claims was $176,000. Mr. HAMLIN thought in voting the Senate was not called upon to approve or disapprove of the report, only to repeal the former resolution. Everybody favored that, and the Senate concurred without amendment in the resolution of repeal as it came from the House. The Postmaster-General occupied the seat next Mr. TRUMBULL's during the discussion. Mr. CAMERON intimated that he should ask to have the whole subject investigated, that the public might know all the facts in the case, and especially where the resolution passed last session came from. In the House, Mr. CESSNA made a personal explanation on this subject, in which he stated that the resolution of last July was drawn by that shrewd and able Democratic blue-light, Ex-Attorney-Gen. BLACK, and that he also had to do with the report. This accounts for the strong Democratic support it received.

A STRUGGLE FOR PRECEDENCE.

The daily struggle in regard to the precedence of business in the Senate arose at 1 o'clock. Today had been designated for business from the Committee on Claims, as had yesterday for the Commerce Committee. The Air Line Railroad bill remained over from yesterday as unfinished business, and under the rules could only be postponed by a vote. Mr. HOWE, Chairman of the Claims Committee, made the motion to postpone, and after a short trial between himself and Mr. CHANDLER, it was defeated by a vote of 27 nays to 25 yeas. Mr. VICKERS read a long argument against chartering the Air Line road, opposing it on constitutional grounds. When he concluded, Mr. HOWE renewed the motion to postpone, which this time succeeded, and the remainder of the day was spent in action on private claims, many of which were disposed of in one way or another.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE'S HEALTH.

The health of Chief-Justice CHASE remains substantially unchanged. Because he is no worse, his friends take hope that he is better. His youngest daughter, NETTIE, will be married here in March to a son of EDWIN HOYT, Esq., of the firm of SPRAGUES, HOYT & Co., of New-York, and an extended bridal tour to Europe is planned. It is also proposed, if not definitely arranged, that the Chief-Justice shall follow them to Europe after a brief interval, and spend some time there, in the hope of beneficial results in the complete restoration of his health.

WORK OF THE SENATE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate today paid some further attention to the Venezuela claims. A conclusion now seems impossible before the close of the present Congress. The House Fenian flattering resolution was allowed to continue its repose, as was Mr. POMEROY's resolution sending a ship-of-war to France and Germany with supplies for the sufferers by the war. There was also a brief confidential talk on the *Alabama* question.

REDUCING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Appropriation Committee has reduced the Indian Appropriation bill $800,000 below the amount agreed upon by the House. The Post-office bill is also reduced about $500,000, in the absence of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Chairman. The Senate Committee, hitherto considered more liberal, or more extravagant, than the House Committee, will, at this rate, soon have a reputation for extreme economy in disposing of public money.

WORK OF THE LAND OFFICE.

During the week ending the 4th of February the General Land Office has prepared, recorded and examined 649 cash patents, 138 homestead patents, 81 military patents, 8 patents for mining claims in Nevada, and one patent on an agricultural college scrip, location made in pursuance of the act of 27th July, 1868.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru; Barbour Lewis, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Memphis, Tenn.; M. Mabily, of Iowa, to be principal Clerk of Public Lands; James H. Jerome, to be Register of Land Office at East Saginaw, Mich; Edmund Browning, to be Register of Land Office at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE WEST POINT INVESTIGATION.

Report of the House Committee on Military Affairs—Censure of the Superintendent and the Commander of the Corps of Cadets—Restoration of the Three Juniors and Dismissal of the Instigators Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative ASPER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report today in accordance with a resolution of the House, authorizing an investigation into the circumstances of the expulsion of Cadets BAIRD, FLECKINGER and BARNES, and their subsequent enforced resignation from the Military Academy, &c. The Committee go into a particular history of the subject which led to this result, and conclude by saying:

THE OFFICERS CENSURED.

First—To the officers. The Committee believe that the Superintendent of the Academy, and the Commander of the Corps of Cadets, failed to properly appreciate the gravity of the offense committed by the First Class, and showed a disposition to avoid a proper investigation and punishment of the gross breach of discipline, and violation of the regulations committed by the class. In their urgent recommendations for the immediate acceptance of the resignations of Cadets BAIRD and FLECKINGER, they disregarded the following regulation of the Academy. [See Regulations of the United States Military Academy, page 49, and page 165.] A cadet's resignation, if he be under age, must be accompanied by a written consent of his parent or guardian. Their conduct in advising these cadets to resign before any notice had been taken of, or investigation ordered into, the outrage of which they had been the victims, is censurable; their failure to take prompt action for the punishment of the offending class by arresting the guilty cadets and preferring charges against them for a Court-martial; their official expression of a belief that the class were actuated by good motives in their unlawful action, and their continuance of the First Class on duty as cadet officers to enforce the discipline of the Academy, amount, in the opinion of the Committee, to a verbal sanction of the riotous proceedings of the class and an encouragement of the repetition of the offense. The position thus assumed by the officers is subversive to the discipline of the Academy. It will, if maintained, place the Government of the United States in the hands of the First Class whenever they see fit to constitute themselves judges of the delinquencies of the members of the other classes, and will thus destroy all subordination and respect for law in the Corps of Cadets.

EXTENUATION OF THEIR CONDUCT.

The conduct of the officers shows a lack of comprehension of the principles of military discipline, surprising in officers of long and honorable service in the army. The only thing that can be said in extenuation of their action is the fact that their efforts to maintain discipline heretofore have not been properly sustained by the authorities at Washington, and that sentences of Courts-martial providing for the dismissal of cadets have almost universally been remitted.

THE THREE JUNIORS TO BE RESTORED.

Second—As to the case of the three cadets—BAIRD, FLECKINGER and BARNES—your Committee believe that they were guilty of serious offenses against the reputation and discipline of the Academy; but from the circumstances, and the characters of the boys, they do not believe them destitute of either manliness or integrity. The two, BAIRD and FLECKINGER, freely admitted their offenses. It does not appear that BARNES had said anything on the subject of the transaction. Your Committee believe that the publicity given this affair and their enforced resignations will be a severe punishment, and they should be restored, to take effect in June next. This will cause them a loss of a year in their course, and will be a sufficient guarantee that they will not again offend in a like manner. The Committee would make no exception as to BARNES. This examination, under the circumstances and deficiency as to the result thereof, should not be taken as irrevocable, and he should also be restored. Your Committee therefore recommend that Cadets BAIRD, FLECKINGER and BARNES be restored, to enter the Academy on the commencement of the next academic year.

METING JUSTICE TO THE FIRST CLASS.

Third—As to the offense of the First Class, your Committee, in making a recommendation respecting this class, realize the importance of the subject. This class committed a grave offense. None graver can be committed by an officer or a soldier. Such action on the part of the cadets is subversive of all discipline in the Academy, and must tend to destroy its usefulness, and to cause a vicious influence to emanate therefrom. The offense is the more grave, because these cadets have been under military discipline for nearly four years, and would soon graduate to enter the army to assist, so far as the army may, to protect the lives and property of citizens of the country. These cadets could not have been ignorant of their duties, nor of the regulations under which they are governed. These they have made their study since they have been connected with the Academy. They themselves assist, as cadet officers, to enforce discipline in the Academy, and to bring to punishment those who violate the Academic regulations. Furthermore, they could not have overlooked or forgotten the Academic regulations. The facts in this case show clearly not only a combination and agreement, but that the class did such acts as were directly in violation of the rules, of good order and subordination, so pointedly described in paragraph 124. The penalty for a violation of which is dismissal. If this offense is overlooked, how can good order, subordination and discipline be kept up in the lower classes in the Academy? Your Committee, therefore, believe that the cadets engaged in the disgraceful affair should be severely punished, and that any slight punishment will have the effect to aggravate the evil instead of proving a remedy. Four years ago a part of the First Class took an innocent cadet into their own hands, branded "thief" upon him, and drummed him from the Point. The instigator of the offense was tried by Court-martial, convicted, and sentenced to be dismissed, but on application to the authorities at Washington the sentence was remitted, and the recent outrage must be regarded as in part the fruit of the clemency then shown. The Committee are of the opinion that the members of the First Class who were the instigators of and leaders in the affair of the 3d of January should be at once dismissed from the Academy, and that all the other members of the Class who participated in the affair should be tried by Court-martial and subjected to punishment. They, therefore, recommend the adoption by the House of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend to the Secretary of War to restore Cadets BAIRD, FLECKINGER and BARNES to the Military Academy at West Point, to take effect with the beginning of the next academic year, and then permit them to proceed with the Fourth Class, without further punishment for the offense heretofore committed by them.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recommend that the Secretary of War convene a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining what members of the First Class were instigators and leaders in the affair of Jan. 3 at the United States Military Academy, and that such leaders and instigators be at once dismissed from the Military Academy; and the remaining members of the class engaged in the affair be punished in the discretion of a general Court-martial, to be convened for their trial.

SAN DOMINGO CORRESPONDENCE

Another Installment Sent to the Senate—Instructions to the Naval Commander in the Waters of San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—In response to the resolution of Senator SUMNER of Jan. 4, the President today transmitted to the Senate copies of the instruction to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the Island of San Domingo since the commencement of the late negotiations with the Dominican Government, and the replies of the commander. The document is very voluminous, and comprises letters of the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy, directing in the name of the President, that the naval force in the West Indies be directed to inquire into the political and financial condition of the Republic of San Domingo, and especially regarding the annexation question, all expenses to be defrayed by the State Department. It contains also the instructions to Commodore SELFRIDGE. In accordance with the above, Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE, under date of July 14, 1869, reports substantially as follows:

"If any port in Dominica be purchased or leased by the United States, he recommends that of Nicola Mole, at the north end of the island, and that it was a good time to contract, as SALNAVE was hard pressed, and the gift of a couple of worn-out monitors would be a sufficient price; that the English and French interests are antagonistic to the United States acquiring a part of the island that may be made useful as a naval station, though not adverse to the acquisition of the whole, as they believe it would help their trade. The report closes as follows:

"While my short stay on the island will not permit me to speak with authority, it is my individual opinion that if the United States should annex Hayti on the representation of a party, it would be found an elephant both costly in money and lives."

SIEZING A PIRATE.

There is considerable correspondence regarding the sending of Capt. OWEN to sieze a pirate. A telegraph communication from the Secretary of the Navy to Commander OWEN, under date of July 13, 1869, he is ordered to remain with his ship at Samana, on the coast of Domingo, and to give him the moral support of his guns.

WARNING INTERLOPERS.

A telegraphic order of Jan. 29, 1870, to Rear-Admiral POOR, at Key West, commanded him to proceed with the *Severn* and *Dictator* to Port-au-Prince, communicate with our Consul there, and inform the present Haytien authorities that this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government with all its power. You will then proceed to Dominica and use your force to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government against any power attempting to interfere with it. Visit Samana Bay and the capital, and see the United States power and authority secure there. There must be no failure in this matter. If the Haytiens attack the Dominicans with their ships, destroy or capture them. See that there is a proper force both at San Domingo City and Samana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Then follows the correspondence between SAJET and POOR, in which SAJET is informed of POOR's instructions, and his determination to carry them out, and a variety of unimportant letters and dispatches, BAEZ on one occasion asking for United States war vessels to carry his mails over to St. Thomas in order to catch the steamer.

THE COMMISSION.

The last communication is from Admiral LEE to the Secretary of the Navy. Admiral LEE wrote to the Secretary of the Navy from San Domingo, Jan. 11, 1871:

"I would like to wait here for the Commission, but think it best to be near the Captain-General of Cuba. I have ordered the *Swatara* hence to fill with coal and provisions at Samana, and there to proceed to communicate with all the accessible ports on the north side of San Domingo; thence, with all the healthy and accessible ports from the east end by the south ports off Cuba to Havana. I have also ordered the *Nantasket*, now at Porto Plata, to come here and keep ready for any service which the Commission may require. Commander IRWIN, in the *Tantic*, will be the senior officer here."

THE IRISH EXILES.

Great Preparations for the Fenian Reception—Arrangements Made at Tammany Hall Last Night.

The meeting convoked by order of Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., to make arrangements for the reception and procession to take place on Thursday, in honor of the Fenian exiles, was held last evening, in the small theatre in Tammany Hall. Gen. TWEED, in explaining the coming festival, mentioned the fact that he had assigned a place to the colored societies wishing to participate in the procession, whereupon Capt. JOHN W. CRUMP offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the action of our Grand Marshal, General WM. M. TWEED, Jr., in accepting and assigning to a position in the line of procession our colored fellow-citizens who wish to parade on the occasion of the reception tendered to the released Irish prisoners by the Tammany Hall General Committee, meets with our hearty approval.

The Secretary then read the following disposition of the divisions:

First Division.—Col. KAVANAGH; Police; the Sixty-ninth Regiment; Officers of the Irish Brigade; Corcoran Legion Veteran Association; Montgomery Guard, Elizabeth, N. J.

Second Division.—Troop F, First Regiment Cavalry, as escort to exiles in carriages; J. R. Brotherhood; Emmett Guard; United Irishmen; Legion of St. Patrick; Mayors of New-York and other cities, Ex-Mayors of same; Board of Aldermen; Board of Assistant Aldermen; Commonalty and City Departments; County Government; Tammany Society.

Third Division.—Marshal, JAMES RIELLY. Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York, twenty-one Societies; Ancient Order of Hibernians of Westchester County; A. O. H., of Hoboken; Longshoremen U. P. Society; Benevolent Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Brooklyn; St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society; Immaculate Conception T. A. B.; Y. M. St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B.; St. Columbus R. C. T. A. B.; St. Mary's R. C. T. A. B.; Father Matthew U. B. T. A. B., three Societies; Y. M. Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., Branches Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, and No. 2 of Brooklyn; Convention of Irish Societies of Kings County, composed of twenty-one Societies of Ancient Order of Hibernians and thirteen Temperance and Benevolent Societies.

Fourth Division.—JAS. DALY, Marshal. Father Matthew Societies.

Fifth Division.—JOHN O'RIERDON, Marshal. The Knights of St. Patrick; St. Patrick's Alliance; the Friends of Freedom and the National Association of United Irishmen.

Sixth Division.—All Colored Societies.

Some changes may be made in this programme today. Whatever they may be will be announced in Thursday morning's papers. There will be a grand assembling of the Marshals and Aids in Tammany Hall, on Thursday, at noon. The exiles will be present at it, and the procession will move at 1½ P. M.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to make arrangements for a reception in Brooklyn to the Irish exiles, met last evening and decided to have a street parade and reception at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The Democratic General Committee also had their meeting last evening and decided to join in the reception, and appropriated $500 toward defraying the expenses.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with an amendment, the House bill to provide for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the declaration of American independence by an international exhibition at Philadelphia. The amendment provides that the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition or by reason of the same.

ADVERSE REPORT ON SUMNER'S FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely SUMNER'S bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, strengthen the reserves of the national banks and promote the return to specie payment.

AMENDMENT OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, introduced a bill amendatory of the Enforcement act of 31st May, 1870, elaborately providing penalties for the violation of its provisions, &c.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported back the House joint resolution repealing the joint resolution approved July 15, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust the claim of GEORGE CHORPENNING, accompanied with a written report.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, asked for the reading of the report of the Committee on the subject, in order to show that the Postmaster-General was not to blame in the matter. The report was read. It sets forth that, by the resolution now proposed to be repealed, the Postmaster-General was positively required to settle and to adjust the Chorpenning claim, under the first section of an act for his relief, approved March 3, 1857. The section referred to requires that the claimant's services in carrying the mails, and his damages for annulment by the Departments of a certain mail contract, shall be adjusted and settled upon the evidence as shown by the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives. The Postmaster-General, being specially confined to this evidence, had no discretion to go beyond or behind it. The impropriety of this legislation, in limiting the evidence to particular proofs was shown in the fact that there was important evidence against the claim on file in the Post-office Department, which the Postmaster-General was prevented from considering. For these reasons, the Committee unanimously concurred in the opinion that the Postmaster-General did not deviate from his charge of his official duty in the settlement, but strictly obeyed the law, and that Congress alone was responsible in enjoining upon him the fulfillment of a duty which had led to such surprising results. The report further states that the resolution allowing the claim passed in the hurry of the last hours of a session, and would not have gone through had the magnitude of the claim been known, and then suggests the adjudication of the case by a Court of Claims, with a view to having all the facts divulged. The report was accompanied by a statement by the Postmaster-General showing the process by which the settlement with CHORPENNING was arrived at under the law.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, did not wish to be understood as saying that the Postmaster-General might not have made the decision he did make or to animadvert upon that gentleman's integrity, but he thought the original resolution was susceptible of a very different construction from that which had been obtained. He concurred in the repeal of the resolution, but he would not say as a rule that the Postmaster-General was obliged to do what he did. In his (Mr. TRUMBULL'S) opinion he was not so obliged, particularly when it was known that the whole amount of CHORPENNING'S claim, as shown by his petition, filed in the Court of Claims, was seventy-six thousand dollars, with a general addendum for damages of one hundred thousand dollars, in round numbers.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, did not feel called upon to approve or disapprove of the report of the Committee, as the only question before the Senate was repeal. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) thought the Committee had erred; for himself, he thought their conclusion was the right one. Had he (Mr. HAMLIN) occupied the place of the Postmaster-General, he would have given the law exactly the same construction, that the adjustment of the claim was mandatory upon him.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said this claim had been presented to and very properly rejected by the present Postmaster-General, as also over and over again by his predecessors. Congress, in the hurry of the last day of the last session, passed a law compelling that official to reopen a case upon which he had already reported adversely, and laying down the course in which he should proceed. While he felt mortified that Congress had committed such an error, he trusted that it would serve as a useful admonition in the future, and that no more bills would be allowed to go through in a hurry.

Mr. POMEROY thought the responsibility in the matter was with the House, as the claim would have been considered with greater care both in the Senate Committee to which it was referred, and in the Chamber, had it not been known that the subject had been twice considered in the House.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, added that the proofs upon which the claim was to be based were alleged to be in the custody of the House of Representatives.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, thought the circumstances did not justify the construction which the Postmaster-General placed upon the resolution. The change of the mail route upon which the claim for damages was predicated had, it appeared, been made at the request and to promote the personal convenience of the contractor himself; that the application was on file in the Post-office Department, and was a part of the testimony in the case, upon which former Postmaster-Generals had rejected the claim. It was never intended by Congress that the Postmaster-General should suppress important testimony in his Department, or that that item of testimony should be excluded. He (Mr. VICKERS) felt justified from what he had heard in concluding that the resolution allowing the claim was surreptitiously passed in the House.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, thought it hardly fair to throw the blame upon Congress. It seemed strange that a claim of this kind, which had been so many times litigated in the Post-office Department, should come to the Post-office Committee, and they know nothing at all about it. That Committee had made a suggestion against which he protested. It was that the Court of Claims should have jurisdiction in the case, and that this claimant, steeped all over in crime, should have a fair chance to make good his claim before that Court. He had proved himself a scoundrel, and all the parties engaged with him had shown their utter worthlessness, and he (Mr. MORRILL) would not give any of them a chance to come before either Congress or the Court of Claims for a single dime.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, said he was not in the Chamber when the report of the Committee was read, but his inference from what had been said was that it attempted to justify or excuse the action of the Post-office Department in regard to the Chorpenning claim. If his understanding of the report was correct, he desired to say emphatically he did not assent to any such view. It was pretty well known, when the bill was on its way through both Houses, that the amount claimed was very small, the representation made to himself being that it would not exceed twenty thousand dollars in any event. But without relying upon that, when the gentlemen at the head of the Post-office Department found a claim which had been put through Congress during the last hours of a busy, tumultuous session, running up to figures approaching half a million dollars, what was his plain duty as a high officer of the Government? He knew Congress would soon meet again; that he could then go before the proper Committee and ascertain the sense of Congress on the subject. He did none of these things, and hence any attempt to justify him in the report of a committee was untenable.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said the public should know all that it had a right to know in relation to this matter, and he intended it should have that knowledge. He would allow the pending resolution to pass, and would subsequently move for an investigation to get at the bottom of the fraud. He would show who wrote the resolution which passed the House, who introduced it there and put it upon its passage.

The joint resolution then passed without objection.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The Washington and New-York Air-line Railroad bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, moved to postpone it.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, hoped the friends of an air-line railroad would stand by him until the bill was passed. He had been trying for twelve years to get an air-line road to New-York, and he believed if the bill was now passed we would have that road in two years, and it would carry us to New-York in six hours.

Mr. HOWE'S motion was lost by yeas 25, nays 27, and the Air-line bill was proceeded with.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, in the course of a lengthy argument against the bill, took the position that the Federal Government was inhibited from entering upon the soil of the States without their consent; that its power to regulate commerce related to foreign commerce, and not to that between the States.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present, to allow of the disposal of bills reported from the Committee on Claims, by yeas 25, nays 21.

Mr. HOWE, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and the principal advocate of the postponement, and a friend of the Air-line railroad bill, stated that the motion was not intended as antagonistic to the pending bill.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

The bill for the relief of loyal citizens of Loudon County, Va., "to pay for live stock seized by the United States forces, under an order of Gen. SHERIDAN, in 1864," was briefly discussed, as involving a principle of paying for property taken by the army in the enemy's country.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, asserted the loyalty of the claimants, and that the national authority had never been obstructed in Loudon County.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the peculiarity of the case was that almost all these people were Quakers, and, as a matter of course, they were good Union men.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, said that every one of such claims had a Quaker, a woman, or something else peculiar in it, [laughter,] and by piecemeal legislation, step by step, Congress was establishing precedents which would eventually involve the Government in the payment of all the losses sustained by the South by reason of the war. He would never vote to make reparation for the ordinary and incidental losses of the war. On the passage of the bill he demanded the yeas and nays. In the course of the debate, however, he complained that the Committee on Claims appeared to have no definite rule as to these claims, and that the practical effect of their course was to make our national debt double what it now was.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, maintained that the property of the disloyal occupied an equal footing with that of the loyal persons, and that all were citizens, and entitled to the same protection.

The bill then passed—yeas 33, nays 10.

A bill from the Committee on Claims, to pay Mrs. SUSAN SHELBY, of Mississippi, for cotton taken from her by the rebels, and afterward captured by the Federal troops, was discussed.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said that, having examined into the merits of the case, he believed the lady entitled to be paid. He went on to advocate the claim and to show the loyalty of the claimant, who, he said, had rendered service to the Union cause at the risk of her life.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, thought the defection of Mr. HOWARD, who had uniformly led the charge against all these war claims upon general principles, showed the uselessness of opposing them. Rather than continue this piecemeal legislation he preferred to indemnify, by a general bill, everybody, south of Mason and Dixon's line, for all inconvenience and loss in rights or property from 1861 to 1867.

A vote being taken it was found that no quorum was present.

CARRYING SUPPLIES TO EUROPE.

The House amendment to the resolution to convey supplies to Europe was concurred in.

A VETO MESSAGE.

A message from the President vetoing the Senate bill for the relief of certain naval contractors was received and read. The veto is upon the ground that the claim of the contractors was in consequence of a rise in the price of labor and materials after the contracts were made, which would not have arisen if due diligence had been used in the prosecution of the work. The message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed. The following is the message:

To the Senate of the United States:

I herewith return, without my approval, the Senate resolution number 92, entitled "a resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels-of-war and steam machinery," for the following reasons: The act of March 2, 1867, 14 United States Statutes at Large, page 424, directs the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the claims of contractors, &c. [Here the clause is quoted.] The present joint resolution transfers the investigation to the Court of Claims, and repeals so much of said act as provides against considering any allowance in favor of any such parties for any advance in the price of labor or material used, unless such advance could have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary diligence and prudence on the part of the contractor. It seems to me that the provision thus repealed is a very reasonable one. It prevents the contractor from receiving any allowance for an advance in the price of labor when he could have avoided that advance by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence. The effect of the repeal will be to relieve contractors from the consequences of their own imprudence and negligence. I see no good reason for thus relieving contractors who have not exercised ordinary prudence and diligence in their business transactions.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 7, 1871.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President also laid before the Senate an Executive communication recommending that, in view of the growing importance and power of North Germany, the Berlin Mission be made first-class. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also a message from the President, inclosing, in response to a Senate resolution, copies of the correspondence of our naval commanders in Dominican waters. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXPLANATION IN RE CHORPENNING.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, made a personal explanation in reference to his connection with the Chorpenning case. CHORPENNING, he said, was one of his constituents. One of the attorneys in the case, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, had been Presiding Judge of his district when he (CESSNA) was admitted to the Bar, and he had full confidence in his intelligence and integrity. He had also full confidence in the learning and intelligence of another of CHORPENNING'S attorneys, Mr. EARL. Several of the witnesses were residents of his district. He believed then, and still believes, that there was money due to CHORPENNING, but he did not know that the claim was so large as the award made by the Postmaster-General. He had no doubt, however, that the Postmaster-General believed the amount awarded to be honestly and justly due. Mr. CESSNA narrated the history of the claim, and contended that it was not true that the claim had been examined and rejected on its merits by Postmaster-Generals BLAIR, HOLT or RANDALL. They had refused to consider it, as it had been decided by their predecessor, Postmaster-General BROWN. He referred to the indorsement of the case by President BUCHANAN in 1861, in these words: "After considering this case I do not think that the parties ought to be estopped from reconsideration of that part of the claim which has not been allowed by any technical rule, but that the case should be open to reconsideration. I express no opinion on the merits of the case." He also quoted a letter from President JOHNSON, dated in August, 1865, recommending that the claim should be taken up and adjusted. He asserted most positively his belief that part of the money due to CHORPENNING was still unpaid. Newspaper correspondents had charged that Mr. CRESWELL had been lobbying in favor of the passage of the bill. He had never seen Mr. CRESWELL on the floor of the House or elsewhere on any such errand. He had never said anything to him on the subject. He had never written to Mr. CRESWELL a single line on the subject, nor had he ever called upon him in regard to the matter.

Mr. HILL, of New Jersey, asked for unanimous consent to make a statement.

Messrs. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, also desired to obtain the floor to reply to Mr. CESSNA.

Mr. MCGREW, of Western Virginia, objected, and insisted on the regular order of business.

Mr. DAWES hoped that there was no arrangement between Messrs. MCGREW and CESSNA, by which all reply was to be excluded.

Mr. MCGREW subsequently withdrew his objection in order to let Mr. HILL make a statement, but Mr. ARNELL, of Tennessee, renewed it and called for the regular order of business.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of commission merchants and wholesale liquor dealers of Philadelphia for the repeal of the one per cent. tax on sales of spirits.

Mr. AMBLER, of Ohio, presented a petition of retail tobacco dealers of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, for the repeal of the special tax on that business.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Cincinnati City Council proceedings against the Newport low bridge, and praying for its modification so as not to obstruct navigation in the Ohio River.

Mr. KETCHAM, of New-York, presented resolutions of the Homeopathic Societies of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, New-York, in favor of the establishment of a national university at Washington, wherein homeopathy as a system of medicine shall be recognized.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from the citizens of Springfield, Mass., for the same purpose.

Messrs. WOOD, of New-York, HOLMAN, of Indiana, MORGAN, of Ohio, REEVES, of New-York, and others, presented petitions from the citizens of New-York, for a law to prevent further land grants to railroad or other corporations, and to preserve the public domain for actual settlers.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the Income Tax, and asked that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, objected.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Is it ever likely to be reached there?

The SPEAKER—A majority of the House can reach it.

Mr. RANDALL—When will the Chair allow the motion to be made.

The SPEAKER—It is a privileged motion. The gentleman from Massachusetts (HOOPER) can make it this moment. The bill goes to the Committee of the Whole, and of course being the last assignment, is at the foot of the calendar. The House can go into committee at any time, and by a majority vote lay aside all other pending bills.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania—If the gentleman sees fit to ask now that the bill be taken up, can it be taken up by a majority vote?

The SPEAKER—It cannot. A majority of the House can go into Committee and a majority of the Committee can lay aside all the preceding bills in succession, except those which have been made special orders.

Mr. RANDALL—Can it be done by one motion?

The SPEAKER—It is in the power of the House to do that by a suspension of the rules, and not otherwise.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois—There is a bill on the calendar to repeal the duty on coal and salt. I hope the Committee will first take up and pass that bill. That bill is for the benefit of the poor man. This bill is for the benefit of the rich man.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, asked what would be the effect of going into Committee after or before the morning hour.

The Speaker replied, that after the morning hour the bills that have been made special orders by the House must be considered, but before the morning hour such bills could be laid aside *seriatim*. He also stated that there were seventeen bills on the calendar before the bill repealing the income tax.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice that on Thursday next, immediately after the reading of the journal, he would move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reaching the bill.

Mr. COX, of New-York—Will the gentleman allow amendment to be offered to the bill?

The SPEAKER—It is not within the power of the gentleman from Massachusetts to prevent the offering of amendments. The bill cannot be reported back from the Committee while there are any amendments to be offered.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The House then proceeded to consideration of the bill reported by Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a system of national education.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President, of a Superintendent of national schools in each State at a salary of $3,000, who shall divide his State into as many divisions as the State has Representatives in Congress, and for each of these divisions there is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior a district Superintendent, at a salary of $2,000. The divisions are to be divided into school districts with a local Superintendent in each district, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at not more than $3 per day for the time actually employed. The local Superintendent is to select the place for the school-house, and is to purchase or hire it in the name of the United States. The school-books are to be prescribed by the State Superintendent, under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, and are to be furnished gratuitously to those unable to pay for them. No books are to be used and no instructions given favoring the peculiar tenets of any religious sect. The Secretary of the Treasury is to provide rules in conformity to the law, providing for the payment of teachers, land, school-houses and other objects designed by the bill. The Commissioner of Education is to make an annual report to Congress, and to prescribe rules for the government of superintendents and inspectors. A direct tax of $50,000,000 is imposed and apportioned among the States; the sum raised in each State to be expended for the purposes of education in that State. The act is to take effect July 1, 1871, but any State may, in lieu of paying the tax, provide for the suitable education of all the children within its borders; and if the President be satisfied at the expiration of twelve months that there is established in that State a suitable system of common schools no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers or the assessment of the tax therein.

Mr. HOAR addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He declared, in conclusion, that he had not, in preparing the bill, a thought of a partisan, personal or political nature. He believed that the country would perish, just as sure as the root that is rotten at the core would perish, if Congress did not deal with the terrible, tremendous evil of ignorance. The bill went over until to-morrow.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill providing that no accounts or claims which have been adjusted by the accounting officers of the Government shall be reopened without authority specially given by law, and forbidding the accounting officers to act upon any account or claim which shall not have been presented within six years from the date at which it originated, unless the person having the claim was an infant—a *femme covert*, or a lunatic. The second section forbids any person who is or has been an officer, clerk or employe in the public service to act as agent or attorney in the prosecution of claims before the Department or any branch thereof in which he had served, or to give information or impart knowledge acquired by him officially in aid of claims against the United States.

After considerable discussion, the bill was amended so as to provide that it shall not apply to any claim of loyal men arising in States formerly in insurrection, which by operation of the law could not be finally settled and adjusted; and that all other claims shall be presented within six years from the passage of the act.

The second section was amended so as to apply only to persons who had been employes of the Government within three years. The bill as thus amended was passed.

THE EXPELLED CADETS.

Mr. ASPER, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on the investigation into the expulsion of three cadets from West Point Academy. The report was read in full. It gives a detailed history of the case, and closes with resolutions directing the restoration of Cadets BAIRD, BARNES and FLECKINGER on the 1st of June next, the dismissal of the ringleaders in the affair and the trial of the other members of the first-class who participated in it.

The report was ordered to be printed, and its consideration was postponed until Tuesday, the 14th inst.

SALARY OF THE MINISTER AT BERLIN.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President calling attention to the recent establishment in Germany of political institutions analogous in their character to those of the United States, and recommending that the salaries of the Minister and Secretary of Legation at Berlin be respectively increased to the same as are allowed at London and Paris. The recommendation was received with laughter on the Democratic side of the House.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, amounting to $10,677,525. It was made the special order for Friday next.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. KELSEY, of New-York, and NIBLACK and POLAND, as the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The House then, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

Mr. weed's Galaxy Article.

Mr. THURLOW WEED has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser:*

But for your kindness in handing me a slip from the Hartford *Times*, I should have remained oblivious to the error in my last *Galaxy* chapter, adverted to by that journal and by a writer in the Albany *Argus*. In my conversation with Ex-President LINCOLN, at Springfield, in December, 1860, instead of suggesting WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, of Maryland, as a suitable man for the Cabinet, and vouching for his loyalty, as was written in the *Galaxy* article, I suggested and vouched for HENRY WINTER DAVIS, then a distinguished member of Congress from Maryland. And yet ten years afterward, in putting that conversation upon paper, I substituted the name of Mr. JOHNSON for that of Mr. DAVIS. For this mental obliquity I cannot now account. Mr. JOHNSON had died several months previous to that interview, and even if he had been living there is nothing in his antecedents which induces a belief that he would have been loyal. Mr. H. WINTER DAVIS, the gentleman whose name I did suggest, and for whose loyalty I vouched, was an earnest Whig and devoted Union man.

I neither claim nor desire exemption from criticism. It is not unlikely that the writers for the Albany *Argus* and the Hartford *Times* knew that the name of "COST JOHNSON" had been inadvertently substituted for that of WINTER DAVIS, but neither cared to make the explanation, as that would have deprived them of an opportunity of misrepresenting me in other particulars. My aim and study in the preparation of an autobiography is to be just, impartial and accurate. In relying largely, as I do, upon my memory, occasional inaccuracies are unavoidable. The chapter detailing two interviews with Mr. LINCOLN, one immediately after his nomination, and the other immediately after his election to the Presidency, was written entirely from memory. One purpose in giving that and the chapter entitled "Incidents of the Rebellion," to the public, was to enable persons referred to, who are still living, either to affirm the accuracy or to detect the infirmities of my memory. Two highly-intelligent gentlemen—Judge DAVID DAVIDS, of the United States Supreme Court, and LEONARD SWETT, Esq., a prominent member of the Illinois Bar—on both of the occasions referred to, were present, and participated in my conversation with Mr. LINCOLN.

THURLOW WEED.

State Historical Societies.

In a brief article urging the formation of historical societies in every State in the Union, the Washington *Patriot* recently said:

"The historical societies of less than half the States are, for the most part, recognized rather as the result of blameless curiosity than of solid and practical labor for the public good. Nevertheless, the New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Michigan historical societies have done great service. So have those of Virginia, and some other of the Southern and Western States, but nothing fit to be compared to the richness of the field, particularly in Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida. Every State in the Union should have an active historical society. We especially view with regret the neglect of her thrilling and glorious colonial history by the people of North Carolina. Nor is Maryland known by her own sons as she ought to be. The fact that at Annapolis the tea-ship was boarded, and her cargo cast into the Chesapeake, not by persons disguised as Mohawk Indians, but by the leading young gentlemen of the town, in open day, has hardly been heard of by the millions who have extolled the patriotic exploit at Boston. Maryland had fewer Tories to her population than any other colony, and her soldiers were among the very flower of the Revolutionary Army.

Extensive Forgeries in Philadelphia.

There has been much anxiety for three or four days past in Philadelphia, occasioned by the discovery of pretty heavy amounts of forged paper in the hands of several of the banks of that city. The *Ledger* of Tuesday morning says:

"These notes are mostly among the drug men, one of which purports to have been drawn by RUSSELL & LANDIS, one by O. S. JANNEY & CO., and others, we understand, on parties nearly related to the perpetrator of the forgeries, who is a young gentleman of culture, engaged in active business on his own account. The whole amount of this fraudulent paper that had been discovered and traced yesterday, does not probably exceed $25,000 to $30,000. This, however, only includes the banks to which the investigation thus far has been confined. What may be discovered when examination is made among the banking houses, and the trust and saving companies we cannot answer—it is hoped nothing—for the sake of the young man and his unfortunate father and relatives, who are included among the most respectable and wealthy of our city. The motive for the guilty transactions it is now impossible to imagine, as the individual was not only in good business, and supposed comfortably off himself, but his family are in the enjoyment of a rich competence, and beyond that there is a collateral expectancy of large amount, thus removing any want of means, present or remote, as a motive for the destruction of what promised, a week ago, to be a life of usefulness in active business pursuits. He had recently, we are informed, taken quite an active part in the movement to establish the proposed new American bank, on Walnut-street, and had even made some overtures toward procuring the building there lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, though the charter for the new institution has not yet been procured. For the sake of greatly grieved relatives, as well as for the reason that all the parties interested in the case are cognizant of who the culprit is, we do not publish the name. Among the banks ascertained to be holders of this forged paper are the Commercial, the Bank of Commerce, the Commonwealth and the Tradesmen's. In some instances the paper has been discounted directly, and in others it is held as collateral security for amounts smaller than its face. We understand there is no reason to suppose at present that the banks will be losers in any of the transactions named; certainly not if it shall prove that they include all of the delinquencies.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Philadelphia used 991,382,258 gallons of water last month.

A. W. PHELPS is the working man's candidate for Congress in the Second District of Connecticut.

ALCOTT says, if a man has the dumps, reading the *Biglow Papers* will give him the ecstacies.

The new Governor of Maine has just appointed his predecessor in office a Justice of the Peace.

Gov. ENGLISH heads a petition to the City Council of New-Haven to allow the running of the street-cars on Sunday.

A Philadelphia policeman killed a mad dog in that city on Sunday. Effect of the hot weather?

A Boston paper urges that the names of the builders should always be given in reports of fire caused by defective flues.

Pittsburg, Penn., has thirty-eight ale and beer breweries, and last year they produced 117,494 barrels, valued at about $1,000,000.

The members of the Tennessee Legislature have contributed a fund for a portrait of Gov. SENTER, and at their wish he has designated J. T. FISHER, of Knoxville, to paint it.

A down-easter who was told on Monday morning when it was 19° below zero, that it was growing colder, expressed the fervent hope that it would speedily get its growth.

A colored man, arrested in Philadelphia the other day, was found to have four chickens in his carpet-bag, and couldn't tell how they got there.

The sleep of a newly-married man in New-Haven is broken by visions of a threatened suit for breach of promise, with damages laid at $10,000.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of Monday speaks discouragingly of the health of Senator MORRILL. He will not be able at present to return to Washington.

Some benevolent young wealthy ladies of Boston have made up a fund of $1,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to taking the inmates of the Home for Aged Indigent Females out to ride occasionally on pleasant afternoons.

Rev. J. KING has been holding protracted meetings at the Lutheran Church in Poetstenkill, and on Sunday, with the thermometer at 10° below zero, he had a hole broken in the ice and eight of his flock were baptised.

Wilmington, Del., has just built and furnished an iron steam-ship at a cost of $325,000, supplying all the materials and outfit, except a compass and the life-preservers, from its own establishments.

The Legislature of Delaware is evidently shutting down on the divorce business. Thus far thirty-one applications have been made and only six granted. Three are still pending, and the remainder have been rejected.

One of the Boston papers gratified its readers on Monday morning by giving them the highly important local news that "several new covers to coal-scuttles have just been laid on Washington-street."

The Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its next meeting in Boston, on the 12th of May. Gen. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wisconsin, who lost an arm at Gettysburg, will deliver the oration.

A man was fined $50, in Baltimore, on Saturday for acting as an apothecary without having obtained a certificate, as required by the State laws. The act, which was passed a year ago, does not affect persons having a diploma from any college or school of pharmacy.

A Virginia paper gives a rumor that SAMUEL M. JANNEY and ASA M. JANNEY, the venerable Indian agents, will shortly resign, their health not permitting them to endure longer the hardships and privations incident to their position.

In a telegram from San Antonio, Texas, on the 24th ult., Gen. REYNOLDS requested Gen. DAVIS to convey to the Legislature of the State his full appreciation of the honor that day conferred upon him in his election to the United States Senate.

Four little sisters in Baltimore, aged three, six, nine and twelve, eat all the oranges they could on Saturday at noon, and at supper indulged largely in cheese. Soon after they were taken violently ill, and for a time there was great fear of fatal results.

On Saturday, Jan. 2, the little daughter of Capt. ELI SPERRY, of Woodbury, Conn., and his son, ten years old, died of scarlet fever. On Thursday, Feb. 2, his wife died suddenly of heart disease. He had one little son left, a boy of four years, but on Friday, Feb. 3, he too fell a victim of the fever.

Somebody propounds, in the Washington *Chronicle*, a very startling question to the "Carnivalers." It is: "Are we to have a really good, jolly time on the 20th and 21st inst., that can be enjoyed by respectable, fun-loving people, or are we to have a drunken, ridiculous carousal?"

The New-Haven papers warn their juvenile readers to be heedful, telling them that a small boy, while on his way to school in that city on Friday, struck his head against a hitching post, cracked his skull and died in a few hours. It is a sad warning, and would seem to show that small boys, when they go to school in Connecticut, should leave their heads at home.

A little six years' old girl died in Boston on Friday from the effects of swallowing a small glass button, and a few days before a little girl of the same age in Somerville, Mass., while coughing violently ejected from her nose a small boot button, considerably corroded. The mother of the latter is credited with saying that she recollects that three years ago several boot buttons mysteriously disappeared, and that the child was subsequently attacked with what was supposed to be catarrh, and has continued to suffer from it ever since. [The next button story from Massachusetts is now in order.]

Boston sends an item of general interest when it says that the ten New-York State Senators who passed Sunday in that city were "a fair specimen of able-built men, the oldest of the party being fifty-six, and the youngest forty-three years of age. The tallest man of the delegation measures six feet four inches in height, and the shortest five feet three inches; the heaviest man of the party weighs 205 pounds, and the lightest 105 pounds. The average height is five feet ten inches, and the average weight 163 pounds." They visited the Legislature, Faneuil Hall, Faneuil Hall Market, the City Stables, Public Library, Bunker Hill Monument and the College grounds at Cambridge, and went to hear the Big Organ.

A writer in the Pittsburg *Gazette* objects to one feature in Mr. BUCKALEW'S bill allowing cumulative voting in the election of school directors. He shows that as only two are to be elected at one time, the minority would have a representation equal to that of the majority, if the minority exceeded one-third of the voters. If it were less than one-third it would have no representation. Thus, if there were 301 Republicans and 202 Democrats, if 290 Republicans voted for two men each, the other 11 voting two votes each for one of three, and the 202 Democrats voted two votes each for one man, the vote would stand: First Republican candidate, 312; second Republican, 290; Democrat, 404. This would put the Democratic candidate at the head of the poll; and under no variation of the vote could he be kept out, and the 202 Democratic voters would have the same representation in the Board as the 301 Republicans.

Gov. HOFFMAN states that he considered, during the past year, more than 1,000 applications for pardon and commutation of sentences, made to him either by the convicts in person, when he visited the prisons, or by written petition. He granted eighty-five pardons, thirty-four commutations and one reprieve.

The Republican members of the Missouri Legislature advise that, as there are now two State Central Committees, and the cause of the division of the party has been removed, the Executive officers of these Committees join in calling a mass Convention of Republicans of the State, to meet at Jefferson City, the capital, at an early day, that the McClurg men and the Brown men may unite once more as Republicans.

The Massachusetts statutes allow a guardian to take an infant ward from its mother at will, no matter how capable she may be; even if he simply wishes to spite and annoy her no Court in the Commonwealth can interfere. The Boston *Times* says that a guardian incensed at a mother, and wishing simply to wound her feelings, has recently taken advantage of this law and torn her children from her.

The New-Orleans *Republican* says that a few days ago as a boy eighteen years old was wading along Melpomene-street, in that city, which was deeply flooded at the time, he suddenly felt an acute pain in one of his feet, and, raising it to the surface, saw a conger eel follow, and felt it bite him again. He soon grew very sick, and was carried to his home and attended promptly by a physician, but died the next day.

A Pennsylvania paper states that JAMES SAEGAR, HUGH DONNELLY, alias Hugh Donaldson, LOUIS WALDE and GEORGE MILLER were indicted at Franklin, some days ago, for being implicated in the great Benninghoff robbery three years ago. WALDE and MILLER were placed on trial. WALDE was convicted, and MILLER found guilty of being an accessory before the fact. The former was sent to the Penitentiary for five years and one month, and the latter for one year and one month.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

A Republican Appeal for the Admission of Mr. Miller—His Political Views and those of his Colleague, Hon. John Hill.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* appeals to the Republican members of Congress to remove the disabilities of Mr. MILLER and admit him to the seat in the United State Senate to which he was elected at the same time as Hon. JOSHUA HILL. Of these gentlemen it speaks as follows:

Mr. HILL, as is well known, has always claimed to be a Republican. He so announced himself before his election in July, 1868, and has since then steadily disclaimed any affiliation, one way or another, with the Democracy. He claims a clear Republican record, and to have been, and to be still, a warm supporter of President GRANT'S Administration. He must, therefore, be classed a Republican.

Mr. MILLER was an Old-Line Whig, and made some reputation as a public speaker in the Presidential canvass of 1856, in which he was an unconditional Union man and a warm supporter of the Whig-Union ticket, headed by FILLMORE and DONELSON. Since the war he has been claimed by both political parties, and has, perhaps, to some extent, acted with both. He has a good reconstruction record, beginning in 1867, and terminating with the session of the State Constitutional Convention, of which he was an active and efficient member. For that position he was put in nomination by a Republican caucus, and was elected by Republican votes. As a member of the Convention, he supported most of the leading measures of the Republican majority; but on minor issues he voted alternately with the Republican and Democratic members.

Elsewhere we have said that Mr. MILLER is a "Democrat." This does him great injustice, in the absence of some proper qualification. If he is a "Democrat" at all, he belongs to that large and respectable class of "Democrats" who, like Mr. PRICE, of the Sixth District, repudiates the party platform and accepts in the "situation" the principles of the National Republican Party. He is not, therefore, such a "Democrat" as Republicans can now take issue with, since he and they arrive at the same conclusions, though by different modes of reasoning and under different party names.

In view, therefore, of Mr. MILLER'S good reconstruction record, as well as his record antecedent to 1861, no less than his fair Republican record as a candidate for, and member of the State Constitutional Convention; and, moreover, in view of his acceptance of the "situation," and, in that acceptance, his virtual adhesion to the principles of the Republican Party, we think it due to him to say that he is a "Democrat" with good Republican principles.

Tragedy at Union Hill—A Man Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

While some boys were diverting themselves near the bell-tower at Union Hill, N. J., yesterday forenoon, one of their number discovered the mutilated body of an aged man lying face upward, the right hand grasping a bush. The deceased has been recognized as having been seen in company with a disreputable German tramp on the previous night. The ground surrounding the spot where the body lay was stained with gore, and indicates that a struggle had occurred. A deep, gaping wound was observable on the left side of the face, and, on examination, the skull proved to have been fractured in several places. His long white hair was saturated with clotted blood, the pockets of his pantaloons were inside out, and some pennies were found close by. Coroner VOLHARDT instituted an investigation yesterday, and the suspicious German who was last seen in company with the deceased was found and arrested in the town. He gave his name as ANTON HOSS, but seemed reluctant to give further answers to the interrogations of the Coroner. He seemed quite nervous, and looked on the spectators with a cowering eye. The prisoner is a short muscular man, with eyes deeply set, and beetle brows, with thick shaggy eyebrows.

The Vessel-Owners' Association.

The annual meeting of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association of New-York was held at Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, yesterday, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, JAMES A. VAN BRUNT; First Vice-President, Wm. W. Baker; Second Vice-President, Isaac Hall; Treasurer, Lemuel H. Hopkins; Corresponding Secretary, Smith W. Haines; Recording Secretary, Geo. B. Mason. Board of Directors—Abiel Abbot, Thomas P. Ball, David T. Bayles, James M. Bayles, Capt. Joseph Bayles, Capt. James R. Beers, Andrew J. Bentley, Capt. Amos Birdsalt, Capt. Charles Burnett, Jesse Carll, Paul A. Cartwright, Thomas P. Cooper, Capt. Thomas C. Cranmer, John Curtin, Capt. Frederick Davey, Capt. Henry Davey, Lewis S. Davis, Job Falkinburgh, Capt. T. J. Falkinburgh, J. O. Ward, Charles A. Woolsey, Philip Elsworth, Nehemiah Hand, Charles E. Jayne, Wm. H. Kenzel, Edwin R. Kirk, Henry W. Loud, Stephen H. Mills, John E. Miller, George M. Smith, Oliver P. Smith, Henry N. Squre, Samuel S. Thorp, John Van Boskirk, Capt. John P. White, Capt. Daniel S. Williams, A. H. Wood, Nelson Edwards, Capt. A. J. Collins, Capt. John M. Weaver, Capt. Edwd. Soper, Stephen Morgan.

Seamen's Fund and Retreat.

The annual reports of the officers of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat give the following gratifying exhibit:

Remaining Dec. 31, 1869	121
Admitted during 1870	659
Total number of patients	780
Cured	516
Relieved	37
By request	97
Expelled	5
Eloped	1
Died	35
Total discharged and died	691
Total remaining Dec. 31, 1870	89
Total receipts for the year 1870, including the balance on hand on the 1st of January	$44,388 75
Less balance, Jan. 1	2,415 94
Total expenses for the year 1870	$41,972 81
The daily average number of patients under treatment during the year was	94
The expense of maintaining one patient one year	$412 45
The expense of maintaining one patient one week	7 91
The expense of maintaining one patient one day	1 13

Confidence Operators at the New-Haven Depot—How the Unwary are Fleeced.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN R. LEWIS, a resident of Martinsburg, Lewis County, was awaiting the departure of the train at the New-Haven Depot in Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, when a stranger asked him when the incoming train was due. LEWIS responded and immediately the other entered into a conversation in which he represented himself to be a merchant, and by a fortunate circumstance was proceeding to the same destination with LEWIS. He invited LEWIS to drink, and as the latter refused, requested him to accompany him to the corner of Twenty-second-street, where he would meet a friend with whom he desired to transact some business. LEWIS consented, and on their way his companion asked LEWIS to lend him some greenbacks to pay some debts, offering in surety for payment some coins, which he said were $20 gold pieces, and which he did not wish to change. LEWIS gave him $18, which was at once handed over to a third man, who just then approached them. At this time LEWIS perceived that his companion desired to run off, and seizing him by the arm, determined to keep him until the arrival of an officer. The other at once put his hand in an inside pocket, saying, "I will kill you if you do not let me go." Afraid that he might carry his threat into execution, LEWIS relinquished his hold, but an officer who perceived the circumstance arrested both parties and brought them to Jefferson Market Police Court, where these facts were adduced in evidence. The confidence operator was ascertained to be HENRY COLE, an old offender, and in his possession was discovered a large quantity of spurious gold coins of different denominations. He was committed for trial.

Relief for France—Contributions—Appeal to the American People.

The Committee having in charge the contributions for the sufferers in France have determined to hold a meeting in the Produce Exchange on Thursday afternoon, when addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and Hon. WM. E. DODGE. The proprietors of elevators in the City have offered to place all the grain that may be contributed on shipboard free of charge, and the Western Union Telegraph Company have offered to transmit free all messages relating to this business. The contributions thus far received are as follows:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	$1,000	Henry Clews	$500
Chas. W. Marshall	1,000	Taylor & Co.	500
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	1,000	M. K. Jessup & Co.	500
Mrs. Catharine L. Spencer	1,000	Edward Mathews	500
Brown Bros. & Co.	1,000	R. W. Weston	500
Fisk & Hatch	1,000	Haviland & Co.	500
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	1,000	Duncan & Sherman	500
M. Morgan's Sons	1,000	R. J. Livingston	500
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham	500	H. Baker	250
		Theo. Roosevelt	250
		A. M. Bruen	250
		Hendricks Bros.	250
		Chas. B. Wood	250

Also other contributions, ranging from $25 to $100, have been received. The following appeal has been printed for distribution throughout the country:

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN BEHALF OF THE SUFFERING POPULATION OF FRANCE.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York to organize measures of relief for the suffering population of France, is now prepared to receive contributions of money and supplies, which will be gratefully acknowledged. The Committee appeals to the American people for this object in the sacred name of charity, and for that alone. It does not wish to refer to the merits of the conflict which has unhappily arisen between the great nations of Germany and France, for it believes that discussion on these points should cease in the presence of suffering and want. The German army, with a noble magnanimity, and setting an example which is worthy of all admiration, have shared their scanty rations with their starving foes. Let it not be said that we, of our abundance, have done less than they! The French people have been engaged in a war of the most destructive character. It has drawn fearfully upon their resources, exhausted their supplies and crippled their industries. In the agricultural districts the last year's crop was a short one, and the present one was harvested only in part, and much of what was gathered has since been destroyed or appropriated to the use of the armies. Their land has been the scene of numerous battles of terrible magnitude, and the horrors of war have been brought to their very doors. An immediate supply of food is needed for the starving population. The farmers must have seed to plant their fields in the Spring, or the crops of the next season will not be forthcoming. Unless speedy action is taken for the relief of the inhabitants, intense misery and destitution must prevail. Other nations are moving in this work of true humanity. Shall it be said that Americans stood idly by, and extended no helping hand to the French people in their hour of distress? Our duty as a Christian nation forbids us to be indifferent to their appeal for relief. The charity that gives quickly is a double charity; and the Committee, therefore, cannot too strongly impress upon all the necessity of prompt action. Every day lost is for France a day of misery unalleviated. Contributions in money should be forwarded at once. Supplies of breadstuffs and seed for sowing the crops in the Spring will, it is hoped, be sent by the farmers of the West, for the proper conveyance of which future arrangements will be made. The Committee calls upon its fellow-citizens everywhere to engage in this work of humanity and love. It urges them to organize in every city, town and village, at once and earnestly, and to forward their contributions without delay. And it feels assured that this appeal to the benevolence and charity of all will receive an earnest and generous response.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Chairman.
CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.

Remittances in money, which will be transmitted to Paris without delay, can be made to CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer, No. 37 Pine-street.

Alleged Brutality by a Cuban General—The Story of a Sailor.

A sailor named THOMAS BURNS visited the United States District-Attorney's office yesterday by direction of the counsel for the Spanish Consul, for the purpose of making a complaint against Gen. QUESADA, well known as a leader of the Cuban insurrectionary forces. He said that he shipped on the steamer *Virginia* at this port about four months ago, and that he was told that the vessel was intended to carry merchandise between American ports. On arriving off Sandy Hook the officers of the steamer suddenly appeared before the crew in uniform under the leadership of Gen. QUESADA, who told the sailors that they were bound for Cuba. Considerable dissatisfaction followed the announcement, but was quickly suppressed. Subsequently Gen. QUESADA caused the American ensign to be lowered from the mast, and a Cuban flag was hoisted to its place. BURNS protested against this act, and his interference was met, as he alleges, by a severe sabre wound on his nose, inflicted by Gen. QUESADA, who threatened to decapitate him. The mark of a cut was plainly visible on the nose of the complainant. Commissioner SHIELDS was applied to for a warrant for the arrest of the accused, but it was found that it would be impossible to get the latter, who is at present in Cuba.

Yesterday's Criminal Cases at the General Sessions.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, the Grand Jury was discharged for a few days during the sitting of another Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. DIEDERICH KLUMGER and JOSEPH HEPLER, two corner loafers, who were convicted of breaking into the store of Mr. GEORGE RATHENOF, at No. 151 Fulton-street, and of stealing various articles therefrom, were sent to State Prison for five years each.

JOHN SMITH pleaded guilty to having robbed a man named PATRICK GILES of a watch and chain, and was sent to the State Prison for ten years. JOHN FRANKLIN was tried on a charge of having wounded JOHN HUSSEY, a resident of the locality known as Corlear's "Hook," in the arm with a pistol-ball. The testimony showed that the complainant was fond of witnessing prize-fights, and that he was of a belligerent disposition. The jury returned a verdict that the accused fired in self-defense. EDWARD B. DAY, pleaded guilty to forgery, and was remanded for sentence. MICHAEL KENNEDY and HENRY BARBERY, guilty of petit larceny, were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

The Proposed College for Women in This City.

A meeting of leading ladies of this City was held, yesterday, in the chapel of Rutgers Female College, in regard to the recent proposal to endow a university for women in New-York. Among those present were Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. President Barnard, Mrs. Prof. H. B. Smith, Mrs. Parke Godwin, Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Prof. Botta, Mrs. Dr. B. W. McCready, Mrs. Dr. Warner, and others. Mrs. Prof. V. BOTTA was appointed President of the meeting. Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON and President PIERCE made addresses in regard to the plans and purposes of the Endowment Committee. Much interest was manifested and promise of active co-operation was given on the part of the ladies present and their friends.

Reunion of Graduates of the Twelfth-Street School.

The reunion of the graduates of the senior department of the Twelfth-street School took place yesterday, in the time-honored edifice. Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT opened the exercises with an introductory salutation, warmly greeting the audience and the reunited graduates. After an anthem, by special request the Preceptress, Miss L. F. WADLEIGH, read the Bible, repeating the Lord's Prayer, in which the entire audience joined with heartiness. The chorus of "Luther's Hymn" was rendered with grand effect, and an address of welcome was delivered by Miss L. HOPKINS. The "Reunion Song," written by Miss MARION DOWD, was finely sung, and a solo by Miss LOUISE INA followed. An essay, "Our Youngest," by Miss ELLA DEY, was a fine effort. The "History of the School," by Miss E. M. VAN AMRINGE, was the most charming feature of the occasion. Its "statistics" showed that the total number of pupils of twelve classes, between the years 1859 and 1870, was 302. Of these 5 are dead, 77 married, 220 single, 97 teaching, and 181 residents of this City. "In Memoriam," by Miss F. L. Russell, (read by Miss E. Russell;) "Auld Lang Syne," by Miss F. Julien; "Address to the Matrons," by Mrs. A. Prime; "The Girls at Home," by Miss A. C. Cock; solos, by Mrs. Briggs and Miss G. Van Dusen; "The Girls Abroad," by Miss Emma Ireland; and "Spinsterhood," by Miss E. T. Chisholm, were the gems of the day. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" closed the exercises. Among the guests present were Hon. E. C. Benedict, Judge Fowler, Commissioner Wood, Rev. Dr. Booth, Spencer Smith, H. Warren, Jas. W. Gerard, Chas. Flammer, and E. Putnam.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Bills Ordered to be Paid—Mr. Foley's Claim for Salary.

A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at 2 P. M. yesterday, the Mayor in the chair.

A bill was presented from Mr. JOHN FOLEY, claiming payment of his salary as Supervisor and the expenses of the suit against the Board to obtain his seat therein, the whole amounting to $4,432. On motion of the Mayor, it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Supreme Court, asking that they be allowed to hold the General Term of the Court in the Chamber of the Board.

The request was granted.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: JOHN HOTALING, for preparing the Controller's annual report for 1869, $1,500; Coroners' fees for the quarter ending Sept. 30, $18,100; Sheriff's fees for the month of January, $6,774; Ice for County offices for the year 1870, $3,677 34.

The Board adjourned to the 16th inst.

Doings of the Bond-Street Homeopathic Dispensary.

The sixteenth annual report of this noble charity has appeared. It is, as usual, a most interesting and satisfying document. During the year 1870 there were treated at the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary 31,732 cases of disease and sickness, over 5,000 more than in the previous year; 74,388 prescriptions were given, and 8,434 out-door visits made. The labor, expense, inconvenience and even actual pain involved in carrying out this vast work of charity can never be appreciated by those not familiar with all its ramifications, requirements and interior workings; but it is enough for the general public to know that the institution exists, that it is each year extending its beneficent influence, and that it must have a corresponding increase of pecuniary assistance from some source, or be hopelessly crippled. We are sorry to hear that the individual contributions to the support of the Dispensary have grown less from year to year. We are assured that if half the wealthy and well-to-do homeopathists of New-York would each give a small sum, the direction of the Dispensary might not only be relieved from the anxiety and restraint caused by limited means, but might secure suitable buildings of its own, instead of paying the rent of an establishment which is at best inconvenient. Dr. OTTO FULLGRAFF, a skilled practitioner, and founder and manager of the Bond-street Dispensary, in behalf of which he has labored for sixteen years, until it has become second only to the largest and oldest Dispensary in America, is to be joined in devoutly wishing for this consummation.

Disastrous Fire in Broadway—Details of Losses and Insurance.

A fire was caused at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning on the premises of LAWSON BROTHERS, importers of laces, on the second floor of No. 380 Broadway, by the explosion of a gasoline stove, used for heating the inner office, which one of the firm had just lighted. The stock was damaged to the amount of $60,000 by fire and water, but it was insured as follows: London, Liverpool and Globe, $21,000; Royal, $24,500; Queen, $15,000; Imperial, $18,000; North British, $20,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $10,000; Hartford, $10,000; International, $6,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Commercial, $5,000; Lamar, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $12,500; Security, $5,000; Knickerbocker, $5,000; Washington, $7,500, and Market, $10,000, making a total of $170,500. The upper floors are occupied by COHEN & SCHLOSS, dealers in boys' clothing, who claim a loss of $30,000 in damage to stock by smoke, which is covered by insurance as follows: New-York, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Columbia, $5,000; Park, $6,000; Phenix, $10,000; Jefferson, $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000; Commercial Exchange, $5,000. WM. KINSLEY & CO., importers of silks, on the first floor, lost $10,000 in damage to stock by water and smoke, and have insurance for $118,000. Fire ran up the front of the building along the window-casings, and thereby damaged it to the amount of $5,000. It is owned by JOHN DEWOLFF, and is fully insured. It is probable that when the losses are adjusted by the insurance companies the amounts now claimed will be very largely reduced.

Pigeon Shooting—Feats of an Illinois Marksman.

There was a great gathering of the pigeon shooters on the grounds of the Long Island Pigeon Shooting Club, yesterday, anxious to witness the great match at 100 birds, for $1,000, between Capt. A. R. BOGARDUS, of Elkhart, Ill., and EDWARD TINKER, the famous Providence shot. BOGARDUS and his friends were early on the ground, but TINKER failed to appear, and the stakeholder finally paid over to the Captain the forfeit money. A match at fifteen single birds and eleven double rises was then arranged between JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and BOGARDUS, for $200. The Jerseyman proved to be no match for the well-trained Captain, either at single or double birds, and finally gave up, after missing the sixteenth of his double birds. The following is the score:

SINGLE BIRDS.

TAYLOR—0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1.
BOGARDUS—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1.
TAYLOR killed 9; missed 6. BOGARDUS killed 14; missed 1.

DOUBLE BIRDS.

TAYLOR—11, 10, 10, 00, 10, 10, 11, 10.
BOGARDUS—11, 11, 01, 10, 01, 11, 10, 11.
TAYLOR killed 9; missed 7. BOGARDUS killed 12; missed 4.

The party now returned to the house to warm up while the traps were being prepared for BOGARDUS' great feat of shooting fifty birds in eight minutes. Gathered about the stoves there was quite a discussion of the respective merits of PAYNE and BOGARDUS, and another match was finally arranged between these two crack shots, and the forfeits put in the hands of Capt. SEALY. The men are to shoot on the same grounds to-morrow, at 100 birds each, for $1,000. PAYNE'S hand is now about well, and he will probably shoot at his best on Thursday. After the match was arranged satisfactorily all hands adjourned to the field once more, and BOGARDUS began his battle with time. The birds were placed in six spring traps, and the Captain firing with marvelous rapidity, although he had to stop to load, killed seventy-four of them in six minutes and thirty-six seconds. His gun became so hot before the end of the trial that he had to pull on his gloves, but he completed his task handsomely, and showed the New-York and Long Island sportsmen something new in the way of pigeon shooting.

The Miser that Died in a Tenement-House.

Dr. MARSH, of the Coroner's office, made a post-mortem examination yesterday in the case of Mrs. ELIZABETH HURLEY, the miserly woman who was found dead in the tenement-house No. 52 Mulberry-street. He ascertained that death had resulted from heart disease. The deceased came to this country from Ireland forty years ago, with her husband and children, and resided for some time in Philadelphia. She survived her entire family, and for several years had lived in a miserly manner. She was arrested a few years ago for vagrancy, and Commissioner BELL discovered that she had money, and placed it for her in the Bowery Savings Bank. Subsequently Vicar-General STARR, of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, transferred the money accumulated by Mrs. HURLEY to the Emigrant's Savings Bank, in order that her surviving relatives in Ireland might the more readily obtain it. She left nearly $2,000 in cash.

Personal.

Prince Ishokower, of Japan, and Hon. H. B. Cooley, of California, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Major-Gen. George G. Meade, of the United States Army; Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Boston; Hon. J. D. F. Slee and Hon. E. N. Frisbie, of Elmira; Hon. W. H. Stevens, of St. John's, and Col. F. B. Loomis, of New-London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Chas. H. Townsend, of the steam-ship *Ontario*, and Hon. George M. Newhall, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Lieut.-Commander Silas W. Terry, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. E. Eldridge, of Elmira; E. O. Tufts, of Boston; Hon. Amos R. Little, of Philadelphia; Geo. S. Mason, of Springfield, and Ira Davenport, of Bath, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. M. Anthony, of Providence, and Geo. A. Coolidge, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

A Satisfactory Vintage in California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is assured by wine dealers that the vintage of 1870 was one of the best, both as to quantity and quality, ever realized in California. It says:

"The total wine produced by the State for 1870 is estimated at from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons. In addition to this we will have about 150,000 gallons of brandy, which, like the wine, will be of superior quality. To make a fine champagne, a pure, delicately flavored white wine is required as a base. If there is any trace of 'earthy' or musty flavor about it, the fermentation which it undergoes in its transformation to a sparkling wine will bring it out in the most disagreeable manner. The champagne made as an experiment from the wine of the vintage of 1870 is found to be remarkably free from anything like an earthy taste or flavor, and in 'bouquet' and 'body' it is superior to that made from the vintage of any preceding year. This is not only good news for wine drinkers, but for all Californians, as all have an interest in the development of one of the greatest resources in our State."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 8: Nos. 74, 84, 85, 15½, 83, 86, 87, 88.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
64—Wilson vs. McLean.
141—James vs Schmidt.
211—Jaeger vs. Kelly.
27—Kaufman vs. Doane.
31—Ferguson vs. Sayre.
2739—Bleaker vs. Fordham.
225—Coulter vs. Board of Education.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
33—Moses vs. Sylvester.
25—Thurman vs. Reed.
289—Crow vs. Hoboken Land Improv't Co.

Nos.
269½—The Woodward Pump Manuf'g Co. vs. Fremont Coal Co.
1—Brunsdorff vs. Sour.
39—Osgood vs. Nickerson
41—Lanahan vs. Ayres.
51—White vs. Alcott.
59—Giblett vs. McNair.
21—Stedman vs. Western Transportation Co.
77—Eakin vs. Baxter.
83—Corbett vs. Levy.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
14—French vs. Dinsmore.
15½—Tallman vs. Cudlipp.
376½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
34—Barstow vs. Hansen.
206—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
221½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone Cutter Co.
126—Roach vs. Poznanski.

Nos.
144½—Wilson vs. Sylwell.
212—Depres vs. Kelly.
214—Valentine vs. Hayes.
216—Kelly vs. Howes.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.
218—Hervey vs. Murray.
220—Stein vs. Hexter.
228—Coleman vs. Pastor.
230—Coggill vs. Gibbons.
236—Burdick vs. Firth.
238—Austin vs. Drew.
340—Kenney vs. Ives.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
71—Barali vs. Barali.
112—In re Jones et al.
115—The People ex rel. Kubiscilta vs. Allen et al.
130—Stemmil vs. Scherder.
162—Walters et al. vs. Hill et al.
157—Daniels et al. vs. Brewster et al.
179—Weister vs. Fink et al.
202—People &c. vs Walkill Lead Co.
242—Wines vs. Sayward.
243—Freeman vs. Lighstone.
246—Whitcomb vs. Robinson.

Nos.
247—Turcure vs. Costello et al.
248—Williams vs. Napier.
249—Bardwell vs. Hopkins.
250—In re Sheehy.
251—Myet et al. vs. Tannenbaum et al.
252—Stone vs. Sigerson.
253—Same vs. Same.
254—Jones vs. Matthews et al.
255—Howland vs. Cornell et al.
256—Bowery Fire Ins. Co. vs. Levy et al.
257—Mills et al. vs. Waterson et al.
258—Osgood et al. vs. Hill et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
73—Goodenough H. Shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.
147—Trederman vs. O'Brien.
201—Coffey vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
39—Hope Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
353—Buckman vs. Morgenrath.
391—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Kasson.

Nos.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien.
21—Upton vs. Lynch.
167—Weed vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
207—O'Sullivan vs. Mitchell.
195—Hoagland vs. Montross.
209—Litchfield vs. Pell.
323—Pell vs. Richardson.
337—Cameron vs. Handyside.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
370—Morgenthan vs. Huntley.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
806—Simonson vs. Walker.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
350—Norris vs. Koehler.
326—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
336—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
356—Buckman vs. Morgenroth.
610—Stroud vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
614—Moneuse vs. Lugan.
620—Schwartz vs. Wolf.
1248—Lord vs. Dunseith.
622—Merritt vs. Casey.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
526—Fine vs. Manhattan Gas-light Co.
62—Gillies vs. Rosenthal.
92—Begerow vs. Hessels.
471—Davis vs. Gwynne.
555—Atlantic Navigation Co. vs. Mitchell.
558—Lamb vs. Heilfern.
557—Kerchoff vs. Blumenthal.

Nos.
559—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor.
560—Kerr vs. Harrison.
561—Winthrop vs. Misobaum.
562—Meyer vs. Rich.
564—Dennison vs. Ridley.
565—Devlin vs. Barbier.
566—Devlin vs. Bagley.

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
156—Moncrief vs. Diem.
536—Wright vs. Van Ness.
542—McGuire vs. O'Callaghan.
547—Pierrepont vs. Moses.
461—Wood vs. Merritt.
63—Saris vs. Rabenstein.
567—Saris vs. Harriott.

Nos.
568—Lovejoy vs. Robbins.
569—Foster vs. Henry.
570—Marrin vs. Serrell.
571—Stiles vs. Bach.
572—Campbell vs. *Evening Mail* Association.
573—Turner vs. Gunning.
576—Brown vs. Viely.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4930—Gardner vs. Welsh.
4967—Lang vs. O'Brien.
4970—Smith vs. Raub.
4908—Meyers vs. McCafill.
4929—Feely vs. Fallahee.
4957—McDonald vs. Horth.
4961—Huse vs. Nesler.
4882—Faure vs. Gassaux.
4898—Taylor vs. Van Rensselaer.
4901—Morense vs. De Spotte.

Nos.
4906—Kelly vs. Lampter.
4939—McKenzie vs. Smith.
4993—Rosenblatt vs. Hernstein.
4997—Leopold vs. Lang.
5029—Frederick vs. Kuchborth.
5096—Kemping vs. O'Brien.
——Archer vs. Duryea.
4996—Sallinger vs. Brassell.
4990—Kahn vs. Watts.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4716—Derrickson vs. Orvis.
4292—Duryea vs. Kalle.
4899—Lewis vs. Buckley.
4849—Hull vs. Newton.
1215—Harvie vs. Hilliard.
4836—Steed vs. Moss.
4867—Carrigan vs. Corkey.
4868—Carrigan vs. Corkey.
4810—Hall vs. White.
4947—Brown vs. Hyenga.

Nos.
4963—Rockhorn vs. Schaefer.
4909—Reynolds vs. Berls.
4978—Agnew vs. Atkinson.
4976—Beck vs. Edleman.
4996—Meyer vs. Giles.
5010—Friedland vs. Wellington.
5012—Reynolds vs. Crandell.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5557—McGuire vs. McMullen.
5608—Gay vs. Rosefield.
5612—Brown vs. Schmedsberger.

Nos.
5613—Smith vs. Cook.
5614—Van Everen vs. Grenzbach.
5615—National Wood Mfg. Co. vs. Held.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles McDermott; rape.
2—The People vs. John Castello; robbery.
3—The People vs. Frederick Lee; robbery.
4—The People vs. John H. Miller, Augustus Burhard et al.; robbery.
5—The People vs. Cyrus Butler; burglary.
6—The People vs. James Curran; burglary.
7—The People vs. Terrence Devlin and John Reilly; burglary.
8—The People vs. Louis M. Van Eeten; forgery.

Nos.
9—The People vs. Henry McCann; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Albert F. Craig; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. William Barly and Henry Russell; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. William Thompson; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. William J. McGuire, John Higgins et al.; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. William H. Guyon; larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

The following decisions were made in the Court of Appeals today:

Judgments affirmed with costs.—Richmond *vs.* Richmond; Douchy *vs.* Silliman; Whright *vs.* Miller; Juirand *vs.* Watson; Watson *vs.* Campbell, Sheriff, &c.

Order affirmed with costs.—Rogers *vs.* Wheeler.

Orders of the General Special Term reversed and motion to refer denied with costs.—Dakin *vs.* Messer.

Orders reversed and motion to confirm report denied *in re.* Water Commissioners of Cohoes *vs.* Lansing.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgments for defendants pursuant to stipulation. Kinne *vs.* Ford.

Appeals dismissed. People *ex rel.*, Sheridan *vs.* Andrews. (Two cases.)

Judgments of the Supreme Court and Oyer and Terminer reversed and new trial granted. Messner *vs.* People.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted unless plaintiff comply with conditions. Ramaley *vs.* Leland.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted. Cagger *vs.* Lansing and Fraser *vs.* Freeman.

Judgments of the General and Special Term against Abram and Martha Taylor reversed and judgment against administrator and administratrix affirmed. Taylor *vs.* Taylor.

Motion to open default granted. Waterman *vs.* Van Every.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 7.

By Judge Barnard.

Hanover National Bank of New-York *vs.* H. A. Richard; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Browning *vs.* Richard Bigley et al.; motion granted.

Roe *vs.* Roe; referee's report must be taken to the Justice who made the order.

George et al. *vs.* Lyon; motion granted.

Jurges *vs.* Kolsch; motion granted.

Lamor *vs.* Cook et al.; motion granted for judgment.

Diggs et al. *vs.* Cooper; motion granted.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Murphy et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

By Judge Freedman.

Robert H. Atwater *vs.* Francis Skiddy et al.; order granted.

Abraham Marks *vs.* Aaron Jacobs; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Jane Pechen *vs.* Thomas Columb; order granted.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* James Carpenter; order granted.

Rufus C. Palmer *vs.* Leander Darling; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 81.—*A. T. Stewart & Co.* vs. *Bloom, Kohn & Co.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. This was a suit on a promissory note of the defendants in error, former customers of the plaintiffs in error, which fell due and was protested for non-payment on the 13th of March, 1861. Service of protest was not made in the case until after the expiration of five years from the date at which the note was made, and the Court below ruled that the Louisiana statutes of prescription barred the rights of recovery, and the judgment was for the debtors. The question presented here is whether the act of June, 1864, touching limitations, was intended to apply only to the Federal jurisdiction, or whether it controlled the State tribunal as well. That act provides that when the ordinary course of judicial proceedings (in any of the States) should be interrupted (by the war) so as to prevent the service of process in favor of persons to whom a right of civil action has accrued, the time during which the person of the debtor shall be beyond the reach of such process shall not be deemed or taken as a part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such actions; and the plaintiff insists that this law was general, and applied to all the States where "the ordinary course of judicial proceedings" were so interrupted. It is also maintained that the State of Louisiana was out of the Union, and that her statutes up to the date of the reorganization of the Federal Courts in New-Orleans, were to all legal intents and purposes, the laws of an alien enemy, and of no effect. This view is sustained by the cited fact of the re-admission of the State into the Union after the close of the war. On the part of the defendants here, it is urged that Congress has no Constitutional power to prescribe rules of practise for the Courts of the States, and that as affecting the rights of the party to that proceeding, the act of Congress cited was void. Congress cannot create State Courts; cannot establish the ordinary rules of property obligations and contracts; nor, in general, denounce penalties for crime, in the States; and it cannot, therefore, prescribe rules to govern the proceedings of those Courts. On the other hand, there is no Constitutional inhibition upon the individual States to pass statutes of limitation even where such statutes bar the judgments of sister States. It is therefore submitted that Congress never intended by this act to legislate for the several States, and that the act only binds the Courts of the United States. The defendants appear to assume that the State was always in the Union, and in respect of the proceedings of her Courts, and the meaning of her statutes, she was not affected in her status by the war. Submitted on the briefs without oral argument.

S. M. Johnson for plaintiffs in error; R. T. Merrick for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—FEB. 7.

COLLISION WITH A GERMAN STEAMER—THE LATTER AT FAULT.

William Ives and John Waters vs. *The Steamer Hammonia, her Tackle, &c.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—On the afternoon of the 28th of June, about 3 o'clock, in a dense fog, off Nantucket Shoals, the bark *Harriet Lieresley*, a vessel of 365 tons burthen, owned by the libelants, and on a voyage from New-York to Pictou, Nova Scotia, was run into by the iron screw-steamer *Hammonia*, a vessel of 3,000 tons burden, bound from Havre to New-York. The stern of the steamer struck the starboard side of the bark about midships and penetrated the bark several feet, crushing in her starboard side, throwing her on her beam end on her port side, with her sails and masts lying flat on the water. She was abandoned, her crew, with the exception of one man who was drowned, having been taken off by the *Hammonia* and carried to New-York. She was subsequently raised by wreckers.

[Here follows a review of the evidence in the case, after which Judge BLATCHFORD proceeds to give his opinion in the subjoined terms:]

The fact is that the bark was well off the starboard of the steamer, and that the steamer was grossly in fault in porting in ignorance of the true position of the vessel whose fog-horn she heard. She ported in entire ignorance of the course or position of the vessel whose fog-horn she heard. She should have stopped and reversed without changing her helm. She could only infer from hearing the fog-horn that it came from a sailing vessel under way. She is therefore chargeable with the knowledge that if there was any risk of collision it was her duty to keep out of the way of the sailing vessel, and also her duty to slacken her speed, and, if necessary, to stop and reverse, and the duty of the sailing vessel to keep her course. In any view I can take of the evidence in this case, I must regard the steamer as wholly in fault and the bark as entirely free from fault. There must, therefore, be a decree for the libelants, with costs, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damage sustained by the libelants.

Everett P. Wheeler for the libelants; William C. Barrett and Charles Donohue for the claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—FEB. 7.

INCORPORATED WRECKING COMPANIES NOT ENTITLED TO SALVAGES.

The New-York Submarine Company vs. *The Schooner I. F. Farlan.*—WOODRUFF, J.—I think the clear preponderance of the evidence in this case was neither rendered nor received as a salvage service; plainly the Captain of the schooner was acting in the belief that his vessel was in no danger, and that without any assistance she would soon be off the shoal. His conversation with the agent of the libelants indicated this, and the service was rendered in the knowledge that such were the views under which it was accepted. The Captain of the schooner is corroborated, and the declaration of the agent of the libelants, testified to by two witnesses, and not expressly denied, enjoining his men to make haste or the schooner would be off without aid, is in strong confirmation of the claimants' proofs. The standards by which the libelants' witnesses measure the compensation tends in the same direction. One thinks the amount should be $3,000, because it might have required four or five days to get the vessel off. A very good reason for asking a high price if the libelants were asked to agree to take her off. At all events, however, much time and service was required; but no reason for giving it for a service of two hours rendered without fixing the price. This estimate manifestly proceeded upon an estimate of a suitable contract price, and not at all upon the idea of compensation as salvors sharing in the property saved. Others rest their estimate upon the fact that with large outlay of expense the libelants are much of the time without employment. This circumstance cannot properly affect the question. If by this means the libelants are able to render more efficient aid, that is to be considered in estimating the value of the service rendered when that is the test of compensation. And whenever salvage service is rendered, its usefulness and efficiency are always to be considered, by whomsoever it is rendered. Upon the whole evidence that here the requisite elements exist to warrant an allowance to the libelants as shares in the property saved. Their services was not accepted upon any such footing, and I greatly doubt that it was rendered upon any such expectation. The service was not attended with any especial danger to person or property. Nothing was put at hazard. And it is at least doubtful whether the service was needed. Certainly it was not a service involving much time or serious labor to the libelants, or their agents, servants, or property. The compensation allowed below was moderate, and, in consideration of the fact that the decision below was placed, in part, at least, upon the idea that a corporation should not, in any case, be treated as salvors, I will direct, as to the libelants, what the claimants insist I ought to do, as to them, if I increased such compensation, viz., excuse them from paying costs on the appeal. The decree must be for the libelants, for the sum awarded below—$400.

John E. Parsons, for the libelants and appellants; E. H. Owen, for the respondents and claimants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Barnard.

AUTHORITY OF BENEFIT SOCIETIES TO EXPEL MEMBERS.

In the matter of William Kelly vs. *The Father Matthew T. and M. B. Society.*—Plaintiff alleges that he was improperly expelled from a Father Mathew Benefit Society of which he was a member, on an alleged false accusation of immorality, and applied for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Society to reinstate him. The hearing on the return to the order to show cause why the *mandamus* should not be made imperative, came up today. The petitioner, Kelly, set forth to the Court that a certain woman charged him with being the father of her illegitimate child, and upbraided him with having degraded her, and yet refused to make her his wife; that he (Kelly) said to her that if she would prove to him that she was otherwise a chaste woman, and that her offspring was his, he would make matters right. On these charges the Society decided that Kelly's conduct was immoral, and tended to bring reproach on the Society, and, accordingly, under its rules, expelled him.

Judge BARNARD held that under the rules and by-laws of the Society, it had a right to expel a member for such misconduct, and it was their province to determine whether that misconduct was such as to bring discredit on the Society.

Motion denied, with $10 costs.

DIVORCE.

Lane vs. *Lane.*—This is a suit by the husband against the wife for divorce on the ground of adultery. The referee found in favor of the wife and against rendering a decree in favor of the husband. Counsel for plaintiff now moves to set this report aside, on the ground that one witness for plaintiff had sworn to having committed adultery with the defendant, and he (the witness,) being unimpeached, the referee had no right to disregard his testimony. Judge BARNARD stated his belief that the referee was properly the judge of the credibility of the witnesses before him. He reserved his decision, in the meantime ordering the payment of $20 a month alimony to the wife.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 7.

Before Judge Brady.

A MAN CANNOT MORTGAGE HIS FAMILY DEAD.

Lantz vs. *Buckingham.*—The defendant in this case, being the owner of a burial lot in Green-Wood Cemetery, mortgaged it to the plaintiff to secure the loan of a sum of money for one year, the instrument including a condition that the defendant should have the right to bury in the lot such members of his family as might die within the year. At the close of the year defendant failed to pay the money, and plaintiff then took these proceedings to foreclose the mortgage. A demurrer was interposed to plaintiff's complaint, and in deciding to sustain the demurrer Judge BRADY has now rendered a lengthy opinion, in which he holds that a man has no right to give a mortgage on the remains of his family, (which this was in effect,) and if he does, it is a contract against public morality which the Court will not exercise its equity powers to enforce.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111¼
5,000	do	111¼
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....b3	109⅜
50,000	do	109⅜
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	63¾
6,000	do	63¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	63¾
5,000	do....s3.	63¾
4,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	94⅝
1,000	Va. St. 6s, old	64
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	90
7,000	N. Car. 6s, n.	25¼
1,000	N. Car. 6s, S. P.	19
2,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	59⅝
20,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	92
9,000	do	92¼
10,000	Union Pac. 1st	79⅝
10,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. B.	70
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	70¾
5,000	do	70⅝
9,000	Chi. & N. W. Con.	86
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	92½
1,000	do	92¼
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv't Bds.	105
6,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	98
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	102
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
10,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
1,000	Du. & Siou. C. 1st	92½
2,000	Chi. & Alt. Inc. B.	94
8,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	83⅝
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	62
1,000	Ced. F. & M. 1st	81
8	Fourth Nat. B'nk	107
4	do	107⅛
13	Del. & H. Canal	116
200	Mar. Pf.	9
100	West. U. Tel....s3.	45⅛
100	do....s10.	45⅛
200	do...bet. call.	45⅝
100	Quick. M., b. c....c.	10½
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	44
100	do...bet. call.	43⅞
300	U. S. Express	44
1500	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	93⅞
500	do	93⅝
700	do	93¾
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	88⅞
100	Erie R.	21⅛
100	do	21¼
200	Harlem	124
300	do...bet. call	123
100	Reading....b5.	98¼
110	L. S. & Mich. So.	93⅞
800	do...bet. call.	93⅝
100	Union Pac.	20⅜
600	do	20¼
100	Chi. & N. West.	74⅝
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅝
400	do	84⅝
20	do	84¼
50	C., C., C. & Ind'ap.	82
10	do	83
200	Chi. & R. I.	106⅛
50	do	106⅜
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	74
100	Tol., Wab. & W.	52⅛
32	Del., Lack. & W.	104
100	do	103⅜
9	P., Ft. W. & C. guar.	94⅝
38	Mor. & Essex	89
200	H. & St. Jos.	85¼
100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	97
20	do	97½
100	Du. & Sioux C.	89
22	do	88¾
300	Col., C. & Ind. C.	18⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¼
45,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111¼
25,000	do....s5.	111¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small	110¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	109⅜
16,000	do	109⅜
80,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	109⅜
50,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	109⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.s3.	109⅜
60,000	do	109⅜
5,000	do	109⅜
5,000	do....b3.	109⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.b3.	109⅞
20,000	do	109⅞
7,000	N. C. Old Bds.	47
2,000	Mo. St. 7s	89⅞
20,000	Mo., H. & St. J. Is.	89⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	79¼
5,000	Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92¼
25	West. Un. Tel.	45½
100	do...bet. call.	45⅛
100	Quick. Mining Co.	10¾
100	do...bet. call.	11
100	Mariposa Pref.	9
300	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	43½
31	do...bet. call.	42⅞
42	U. S. Exp. bet. call.	43¾
500	N. Y. C. & H. R.	93⅞
5	do	93⅝
300	do....bet. call.	93⅞
300	do....b30.	93⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	89⅛
100,000	do	89
100	Erie R....b3.	21⅜
200	Harlem	124
700	Reading	98⅛
100	L. S. & Mich. So.s3.	93¾
10	do	93⅞
1,100	do...bet. call	93⅝
100	Panama...bet. call.	70⅛
400	Chi. & R. I....s30.	106⅛
400	do	106⅛
36	Ill. Cen.	134
100	Chi. & N. W.	74⅝
100	Mil. & St. Paul	53½
100	Tol., W. & W.	52⅞
25	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	95
100	Del., Lack. & W.	103⅝
100	do	103⅜
60	do	103⅜
100	Chi. & Alt.	117
35	Morris & Essex	89⅛
100	do	89
100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	18⅜
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	27

TUESDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The terrific accident and loss of life on the Hudson River Road last night constitute the chief topic of interest in Wall-street today. The event overshadows, for the time, all speculation in the Gold Room and on the Stock Exchange, and the sympathy for the sufferers is quite universal.

The sales of Gold are a fraction easier than yesterday, and the amount of business done not so large. The market at 3 o'clock was about 111⅛ ⅌ cent.

The rates of Exchange on London continue firm at 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent.

Money is in free supply to the Brokers on the active securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, on call loan. The rates are 5@6 ⅌ cent. The terms paid on short time loans on some of the new Railway Bonds, not yet established in credit and demand on the Exchange, and also on the Southern State Bonds, are higher, 7 ⅌ cent., and a commission or brokerage for the accommodation. Prime Merchant paper goes at 7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds of the United States were slightly weaker through the forenoon in prices, but with no abatement in the demand. Another considerable business was done in United States 5-20s of all classes, and the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, and the 10-40s 5 ⅌ cents were held firm. A retail business was done in the Southern State Bonds at yesterday's prices. The Pacific Railroad Gold Bonds advanced to 92 for the Centrals, and the Unions sold at 79¼ ⅌ cent.

The Railway Stocks were not so weak as last night, although the disposition to buy at the early and Afternoon Boards was not very decided. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip were scarcely influenced to the extent of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. by the accident of last night. The damage to the Road and the interruption of a few days to its traffic, are wholly inconsiderable as compared with the deplorable loss of life. In the Afternoon the Stocks of the Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi Roads seemed to lead the market, and both were stiffer after the adjournment of the Second Board. In the Miscellaneous Stocks there was some dealing in Quicksilver Company at an advance in price, and the bidding for Canton Company advanced the quotation to 72½@73 ⅌ cent. After the late Boards the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Exchange and on the Street as compared with Monday night.

To-morrow the Treasury will purchase for the Sinking Fund $2,000,000 United States 5-20s.

There is some gossip in the Street on Washington rumors of some impending change in the head of the Treasury Department. The difference of views between Mr. BOUTWELL on the Income Tax, and the Ways and Means Committee, and the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Gen. PLEASONTON, is assumed as cause for the resignation of the Secretary, but it is by no means certain that such a result will follow, unless the President should intimate his desire for a change in the Department. In such a contingency, we deem it not improbable, from our present information, that Mr. COLUMBUS DELANO will be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Treasury. Senator MORTON, of Indiana, and Ex-Senator MORGAN, of New-York, have also been spoken of in this connection, but without much probability as to the appointment of either distinguished gentleman to this particular place in the Cabinet. The rumor of an early change in the New-York Collectorship is also revived today, and Mr. MURPHY is understood to be now in Washington, it may be to look after the influences likely to be brought to bear at the White House to effect his removal.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109½	109⅜
American Gold	111⅞	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅝	63⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	93½	93⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅞	89½
Reading Railroad	98⅛	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	106⅝
North-west Common	74½	74⅝
North-west Preferred	84⅝	84⅞
Pacific Mail	43¼	43¼
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	74¾
St. Paul Common	53½	53¼
Lake Shore	93⅝	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52¼	52⅝
Western Telegraph	45⅝	46
Erie	21¼	21¼
St. Joseph Common	85⅛	85¼
Union Pacific	20⅛	20

The Railway market at the very close was quite spirited on several of the Western Stocks, and the general list left off with some firmness.

The intimations from Washington, through private sources today, touching the differences between the Pacific Roads and the Treasury in regard to the immediate liability of the Roads for Interest upon the Bonds of the United States loaned to the Union and Central Pacific Companies, and several other Companies in smaller sums, is to the effect that Congress will advise the Treasury not to press the collection of this Interest for three or five years to come. This may be the result arrived at by the House Committee of Appropriations, but another report is said to be pending, and may come up on Wednesday, from the Judiciary Committee.

The Tammany Ring, or some other wheel within wheels at Albany is said to be seriously contemplating a raid upon the Harlem Company under cloak of a Commission to examine and revalue the lands recently acquired on the Fourth-avenue for the great Union Depot of the Road. To this movement is ascribed the decline in the Stock from 132 to 124@123 ⅌ cent. We presume that 1@2 ⅌ cent. on the Capital, in place of 8@10 ⅌ cent., if "judiciously" applied would satisfy this demand, but as the Managers are satisfied that their easements of the lands are already complete, it is very doubtful whether they will be made to "stand and deliver" to the extent of a single penny.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

Gold receipts	$452,654 87
Gold payments	268,967 59
Gold balance	62,288,655 84
Currency receipts	262,207 22
Currency payments	259,721 34
Currency balance	9,150,616 69
Customs	352,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	113¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	113¼
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜
5-20 coup., '62	111¼
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜
5-20 coup., '65	110⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅜
5-20 coup., '67	109⅜
5-20 coup., '68	109⅝
10-40 reg.	106⅝
10-40 coup.	109⅜
6s currency	111¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	63¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	63¾
Virginia 6s, new bds.	69
Virginia 6s, reg., '66	59
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	55
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	94¾
North Car. 6s, old	47
North Car. F. A., '66	38
North Car. F. A., '68	30
North Car. new bds.	25¼
North Car. Special T.	18¾
S. Car., Jan. & July	59⅝
S. Car., April & Oct.	60
Missouri 6s	89¾
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	89
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	71
Louisiana 7s, Peniten.	72
California 7s	109½
Connecticut 6s	100
Ark. 6s, Funded	56¾
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss	56
Ohio 6s, '81	100¾
Ohio 6s, '86	100¾
Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Ind. 5s	100
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	105¾
N. Y. coup. B'ty L.	105⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100
Erie 1st Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	91
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84¼
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102½
Harlem 1st	100
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	88
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117¼
Chic., B. & Q. 8⅌c. 1st	109
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	95¾
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7⅌c.	99½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅛
Central Pac. Bds.	92
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	79¼
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	70
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	70¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	106
Alton & T. H. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	81¼
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92¼
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	100
Han. & St. Jos. conv.	104⅝
Lack. & West. Bds.	99
Del., L. & West. 2d	97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	78½
Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	85¾
Gt. West. 1st, '88	101
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
Gt. West. 2d, '93	82
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	89
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	81
Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅝
Morris & Essex 1st	102
Morris & Essex 2d	95
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
P., F. W. & C. 8⅌c. E. Bs.	102
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	79
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Ohio & Miss. 1st	96¾
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	86
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	90
Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	87¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st	91¾
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	84
Mar. & Cin. 1st	92
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83¾
Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82¼
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	80
Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	66
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st	89¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132
Manhattan	150
Merchants'	113
Mechanics'	135
Union	145
America	145
City	225
Phenix	105½
Tradesmen's	149
Mech. & Traders'	135
Merchants' Exchange	100
Leather Manuf.	200
Commerce	117
Mech. Banking Ass.	112
Broadway	290
Mercantile	125
American Exchange	114
Chatham	166
Bank of N. America	101
Hanover	101
Metropolitan	130
People's	137½
Grocers'	116
East River	113¾
Nassau	107¾
Corn Exchange	125
Continental	93
St. Nicholas	111
Park	150
Manuf. & Merchants'	98¾
Central National	103
Fourth National	107
Ninth National	110
Tenth National	120
Oriental	155
Gold Exchange	70
Del. & Hudson Canal	115¾
Pennsylvania Coal	217
American Coal	35¼
Canton Co., Balt.	72½
Consol. Coal of Md.	21⅛
Western Un. Tel.	45⅛
Quicksilver Mining	10¾
Quicksilver Min. Prf.	11
Mariposa Mining	5¾
Mariposa Min. Prf.	8¾
Adams Express	67½
Wells-Fargo Express	39
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp.	1¾
Am. Merch. Un. Ex.	43¾
U. S. Express	43¾
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 7.

Telegraphhed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	117½	117¾
Pennsylvania Central	61½	61⅝
Reading	98½	98⅝
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	38¼	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅛
Northern Central	40½	40¾
Lehigh Navigation	34⅝	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88¾

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the month of—

January, 1871, were	$126,218 00
January, 1870	92,181 52
Increase	$34,136 48

Earnings Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Fourth week January, 1871	$65,797
Fourth week January, 1870	50,612
Increase	$15,185
Month of January, 1871	$212,005
Month of January, 1870	202,447
Increase January, 1871	$9,558

The Philadelphia Board of Trade supplies the following statistics:

PRODUCTION OF IRON IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1870, APPROXIMATELY.

	Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Anthracite pig-iron	680,000
Raw bituminous coal and coke pig iron	200,000
Charcoal pig-iron	60,000
Total	1,030,000
Against in 1869	872,000
Increase	158,000
Other rolled iron	256,000
Rails	320,000
In 1869	280,000
Increase	40,000

COAL

though subject to the chronic evil of strikes among the miners, shows an increase in the production of anthracite of nearly 2,000,000 tons. The amounts are nearly as follows:

		Tons.
Anthracite, reported as carried by the five largest lines		14,626,333
Semi-anthracite		511,336
Bituminous brought East		1,605,461
Coal finding market at Pittsburg from the Monongahela and Youghiogheny in fifteen years	22,000,000	
For the year 1870		2,000,000
The city collieries	130,000	
Sent to market by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, nearly	1,000,000	
Total, including that from the Allegheny fields, estimated		2,000,000
Add the local consumption in manufactures, &c., and the coke ovens of the Monongahela, not less than		800,000
And we have a total of tons of coal for the year		21,542,025

PETROLEUM.

The statistics of gross product of crude oil are not yet accessible. The export has been:

	Gallons. 1870.		Gallons. 1869.
From New-York	86,193,958	Against	65,938,690
From Philadelphia	48,955,626	Against	33,157,845
Other ports	3,481,577		
Total exports	138,531,161	Against	102,569,581

Producing exchange for not less than $35,000,000.

German-American Financial Authority for Circulation Abroad.

The *New-Yorker Handel's Zeitung* of Feb. 4 says in regard to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company: "Stupidity or rascality, or both! Immediately after the news had been received that the interest on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama and on the bonds of the State proper issued in favor of this Company, would not be paid, the Governor of Alabama telegraphed to the financial agent of the State in this City: 'Tell the holders of these bonds that I shall immediately call the attention of the State Legislature to this sad and important case. At the same time you may assure the State creditors in my name that the State will continue to fulfill its obligations honestly as before, and that it will not allow any stain on the honor of her commercial community.' Similar assurances had been given by the Governor during the first days of January to several holders of these bonds, and we did, therefore, not hesitate to state that the State of Alabama would pay its interest without delay. We have now before us the official tenor of the special message which the Governor has sent to the Legislature in that regard, and must confess that we are at a loss to decide whether stupidity or rascality of the author is responsible for this document. In full consideration with his previous answer, the Governor declines to discharge the duties imposed upon the State by his predecessor, and seeks to excuse this step by declaring his readiness to transfer all rights of the State in the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad to the holders of the indorsed and State Bonds issued in aid of that road. This State indorsement, however, was the principal reason why its bonds have been negotiable, and no doubt it would have been very bad for the security of indorsements in general if the indorser could get rid of his liability by transferring his rights to the maker of these bonds or bills of exchange. And, moreover, as far as the bonds of the State proper are concerned, there is no condition attached to the payment of capital and interest by which the State could decline its responsibility in cases like the present. Happily the majority of the Legislature thinks different and more honestly, and latest telegraphic news informs us that the State will soon pay the interest on all the bonds with the exception of $420,000 which are still in the hands of Mr. STANTON, the General Superintendent of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1871.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a low rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Five per Cent. interest will be allowed upon all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue circular letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world; also commercial credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

We draw Bills of Exchange in sums of £1 upward on

The Imperial Bank, London.

Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches.

The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches.

We issue Certificates of Deposit payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Governments and other investments; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made to our dealers at all times on approved collaterals at market rates of interest.

Collections made in any part of the world.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	58
Bees-wax, pks	1
Cotton, bales	3,740
Dried Fruit, pks	75
Eggs, bbls	450
Flour, bbls	9,698
Wheat, bushels	3,200
Corn, bushels	11,480
Oats, bushels	1,850
Malt, bushels	400
Grass-seed, bushels	300
Beans, bushels	495
Corn-meal, bbls	262
Corn-meal, bags	610
Hops, bales	19
Hides, No.	308
Hides, bdls	5
Leather, sides	5,418
Moss, bales	5
Pork, bbls	1,784
Cut-meats, pks	2,082
Grease, pks	210
Lard, tcs	1,864
Stearine, pks	100
Butter, pks	850
Cheese, boxes	59
Dressed Hogs, No.	784
Rice, pks	159
Starch, boxes	250
Oil, Red, bbls	40
Tobacco, hhds	12
Tobacco, bxs. & cs	131
Whisky, bbls	574
Wool, bales	35

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Therese*, for Antwerp—100 bales Cotton, 7,249 bushels Wheat, 6,040 Staves, 5,754 bbls. Flour, 689 bags Clover-seed, 550 boxes Bacon, 142 hhds. Tobacco, 103 cases Tobacco, 350 tcs. Lard.

By the bark *Grace*, for Rotterdam—22 bbls. Ashes, 97 bbls. Dried Apples, 525 tcs. Lard, 267 boxes Extract Logwood, 3,795 bbls. Resin, 137 bales Cotton, 21 pks. Pumps, 100 boxes Bacon, 9,300 Staves.

By the bark *Ricardo*, for Gibraltar—4,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 boxes Tobacco.

By the bark *American Eagle*, for Seville—25,800 Staves, 215 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Speedwell*, for Cadiz—55,200 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been very quiet at $3 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active and quoted steady; sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,930 bags by the *Alpha*, 1,734 bags by the *Matchless*, 1,100 bags by the *H. J. Burton*, (a resale,) 1,000 bags by the *Peony*, and 1,000 bags by the *Johannes*; also at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the *Adelaide*, and 400 bags by the *Mendora*, and at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, 3,611 bags by the *Eliza Sherry*, all on private terms. Some other invoices were under negotiation, but not closed up to a late hour, in the local market. Of Santos, 1,239 bags by the *Perseverance* have been sold here on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 14,269 bags; sales, as reported by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 13,530 bags; stock in first hands this morning, 18,574 bags here, and 61,503 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10c.@10¾c.; fair, 10¾c.@11c.; good, 11¼c.@12¼c.; prime, 12¾c.@13¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, with sixty days' credit. The *St. Ursula* has arrived with a cargo, which was sold some days since to arrive. In other kinds, business has been tame at about former figures. We quote: Java at 17½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15¾c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered more freely and quoted heavy at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb., on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,035 bales for early delivery, including 1,491 bales to shippers, 339 bales to spinners, and 205 bales to speculators; also, 9,800 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14 11-16c., 600 bales at 14⅝c., 100 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 9-16c.; March, 200 bales at 14 13-16c., 300 bales at 14¾c.; April, 400 bales at 15c.; 100 bales March, 100 bales April, 100 bales May, at 15c., together; May, 500 bales at 15⅛c., (buyer's option,) 100 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 300 bales at 15¼c.; free on board at Mobile, 500 bales on private terms. And today, for February, 1,200 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 400 bales at 14 13-16c.; 1,500 bales at 14⅞c.; 100 bales February at 14⅝c., 100 bales April at 14 15-16c., together; April, 900 bales at 15c., 300 bales at 14 15-16c.; May, 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 500 bales at 15¼c., 500 bales at 15 1-16c.; June, 400 bales at 15⅜c.; free on board at Savannah, 100 bales on private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14.62c.; March, 14.85c.; April, 15.01c.; May, 15.24c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15⅛	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,258
Receipts last week	31,976
Receipts the preceding week	28,206
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	608,883
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,343
Receipts preceding year	656,429
Exports since our last	227
Exports since Sept. 1	222,058
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	280,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	222,507
Estimated stock here	91,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The general market has shown less animation. Low grades of State and Western Flour have been offered less freely and quoted firm, but have not been active. The medium and better grades have been comparatively quiet within our previous range. Export movements were checked, in part, by the difficulty of making prompt deliveries, owing to the condition of the streets and harbor; also, by the increasing stringency in ocean freights, especially for British ports. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,500 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 70@$6 95; very good to fancy, $6 95@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 95; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 80@$5 90
Sour Flour	5 30@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 50
Extra State	6 70@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 95
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour continues in limited request at former prices; sales reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and, $7 25@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, and $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy do., ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable at $4 35@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Corn-meal has been in more demand at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 65 for Southern, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,130 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request at $2 70@$3 10 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 25@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@23 00

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in brisk request, since our last, partly on speculative account, at from $2 75@$2 85, closing at $2 80@$2 85 ⅌ box, with sales reported of some 24,000 boxes. Currants have been in demand at steady rates. Of Prunes, 2,400 kegs have been sold; and of Figs, 140 casks on private terms. Other articles quiet.

GRAIN—There has been a light trade reported in Wheat since our last, and though the offerings of prime stock have been limited, the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers. There has been very little inquiry noted from shippers or millers. The speculative demand has been less confident. The main purchases were of three boat-loads of prime to choice new crop No. 2 Spring, in store, at $1 52@$1 53, on speculative account, and about 9,200 bushels new crop Red Southern, afloat, at $1 52 for milling. Apart from these operations the business transacted was unimportant. The general market closed flat and weak. Corn has again declined a shade on a moderate offering of stock and a limited inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 82½c.@85c., chiefly 84c.@85c. for New Mixed Western; 82c.@88½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@85c. for White do.; 79c.@82c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 95c.@$1 for Jersey; $1 10@$1 12 for Western, and 98c.@$1 14 for State, from track and delivered, ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,850 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at $1 09@$1 14 for Canada West, and 85c.@87½c. for State; sales, 22,800 bushels. Barley-malt has been wholly neglected. Oats have been in good request, chiefly for trade purposes, at a shade better prices, closing quite firmly, with sales reported, since our last, of 59,000 bushels at 62c.@66c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. afloat, and 63c.@63½c. in store for new Mixed Western, 65c.@65½c. for State, 62c.@64c. for Jersey, 64c.@66c. for White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 5,754 bbls. Flour and 7,249 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite sparingly sought after and quoted nominal at 16¼c.@17¼c., currency, for Bags; and 12c., gold, for Bagging, the latter in bond.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in request and steady at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 80c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a rather slow movement noted in all kinds at about previous quotations, including: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@22c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Curacao, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 16½c.@17½c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12¾c.@13c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 9½c.@10½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9c.@9½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 37c.@38c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14c.@14½c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 9c.@10c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—The better grades have been in limited supply, and wanted at steady rates. Other kinds have been neglected and quoted heavy. We quote the range from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, at 3c.@5c. for crop of 1869, 1c.@3c. for older growths, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 19 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in very moderate request, as a rule, at unaltered figures. Prime Hemlock has been offered sparingly at the current rates. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@38c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 32c.@35c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 32c.@35c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted firm at from 22¼c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 240,000 lbs. Scotch Pig-iron has been inactive, on the basis of $31 for Glengarnock; sales, 100 tons. American Pig has been in fair request, on the basis of $30 for No. 1, and $28 for No. 2; sales, 1,300 tons on private terms. Bar, Rail and Scrap Iron has been lightly dealt in at less buoyant prices. Of Pig-lead, 75 tons have been sold at $6 20@$6 25, gold, for ordinary Spanish, ⅌ 100 lbs.; market steady. Nothing new in Spelter or Zinc. Pig-tin has been dull and irregular at 33¼c.@33⅜c., gold, for Straits, with sales of 400 slabs; 33¼c.@33½c., gold, for English, with sales of 10 tons, and 33c., gold, for Banca. Tin Plates have been very quiet at about former figures; sales, 500 boxes assorted Charcoal at $8 75, gold, and 200 boxes Charcoal Terne at $7, gold.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 623 bbls. have been sold, partly at auction, at from 58c.@67c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign dull. Market generally heavy. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@35c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firmer on a light offering and moderate inquiry at $2 50 for Strained, with $2 55 generally asked. Tar has been steady, but dull. Crude Turpentine neglected. Of Spirits Turpentine, small lots have been purchased on the basis of 51c. for merchantable ⅌ gallon; market steady. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@51½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 45@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—A limited inquiry has been noted for most kinds, including Crude Whale at 59c.@65c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 30; Unbleached Sperm at $1 40; Bleached Sperm, $1 45; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 15; Red Oil at 50c.@65c.; Linseed-oil at 80c.@82c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.@49c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 47½c.@50c.; Yellow, 57c.@65c.; White Winter, 72½c.@75c. ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—For the week ending Feb. 6—*Sperm* has been in active demand since our last, and the price was advanced to $1 30 ⅌ gallon. The sales reached 3,370 bbls., of which 2,250 were for export, at $1 28@$1 30; 1,620 do. at same price, and 1,500 do. on private terms, for manufacture. *Whale* is very quiet, and we have no transactions to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Feb. 6, 1871.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford.			
Ship Eliza Adams	1,550	350	1,100
Ship Eliza Adams, on freight	....	....	1,100
Total	1,550	350	2,200
Previously	1,250	369	47,000
From Jan. 1 to date	2,800	719	49,200
Same time last year	268	721	47,000
Exports for the week ending Feb. 6, 1871	....	....	17,763
Previously	1,198	....	8,259
From Jan. 1 to date	1,198	....	26,022
Same time last year	286	206	38,101

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Business has been extremely dull in this line. The offerings have been on the increase and prices have favored buyers, but the demand has been utterly spiritless, both for shipment and home trade purposes. The uncertainties of peace operate against a free export movement. Crude, in bulk, continues in limited request, on the basis of 13c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude continues inactive and nominal at 19c. here, and 18c.@18¼c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 311 bbls. The Creek advices has been of a dull and yielding market. Lower Creek deliveries were quoted at $4 50 ⅌ bbl. Upper Road deliveries at $4 30. Refined Oil has been in slack demand and nearly nominal in price at about 25¼c. for Standard White here, and 24¼c.@24½c. for do at Philadelphia. Some exchanges between New-York and Philadelphia were reported, (including about 3,500 bbls. Oil,) on the basis of 24½c. for February delivery at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia today were 1,430 bbls. The export clearances hence have 4,000 cases for Gibraltar. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in moderate request at from 30½c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet, yet quoted on the basis of 10½c., in shipping order, 15¼c.@16c., in cases, and 5c.@5½c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon. There are now on board outward-bound vessels in this port, 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 13,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 11,000 cases Refined Petroleum, and 3,000 bbls. Benzine; and at Philadelphia 19,848 bbls. Refined Petroleum. The stock of Refined Petroleum in warehouse at Philadelphia on Saturday was 47,180 bbls. Exports of Refined Oil from New-York to Europe from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4, 1871, 4,946,568 gallons; same time last year, 1,924,236 gallons; exports of Crude Oil from New-York to Europe from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4, 1871, 380,917 gallons; same time last year, 654,286 gallons; exports of Naphtha from New-York to Europe from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4, 1871, 662,277 gallons; same time last year, 207,392 gallons; exports of Refined Oil from Philadelphia to Europe from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4, 1871, 2,507,322 gallons; same time last year, 2,470,793 gallons. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statement of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 30	2,518	....	1,562
Tuesday, Jan. 31	1,498	152	507
Wednesday, Feb. 1	1,685	235	....
Thursday, Feb. 2	734	1,074	....
Friday, Feb. 3	1,470	230	1,189
Saturday, Feb. 4	1,407	....	[illegible]
Total per week	9,313	1,691	4,353
Since Jan. 1	49,034	7,215	20,367
To Feb. 4, 1871	58,347	8,906	24,720
Same time 1870	56,691	5,575	26,702
Same time 1869	64,417	3,297	22,464
Same time 1868	113,754	2,290	25,564

The following are the Crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail:

	Last week. bbls.	This week. bbls.
Crude received	21,878	9,313

The following are the Crude receipts, from all points, by river and rail, for the past seven years:

	Bbls.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 4, 1871	58,347
Same time 1870	56,691
Same time 1869	64,417
Same time 1868	113,151
Same time 1867	3,613
Same time 1866	41,121
Same time 1865	4,700

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Alleghany Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,255	1,691
Alleghany Valley Railroad	13,042	4,353
Total	14,297	6,044

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,297	5,575	8,906
Alleghany Valley Railroad	22,464	26,702	24,720
Total	25,761	32,277	33,626

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined Oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	17,500	11,500
Refined, bbls	13,000	39,000
Total	30,500	50,500

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been dull and somewhat irregular in price. Prime Mess has been in active demand for export and quoted higher. Other kinds have been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls. at $22 50@$23, chiefly at $22 75 for New Mess, $21 75@$22 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 50@$22 for Western Prime Mess, $22 50@$23 for City do., early delivery, and $21 50 for Western do., March delivery, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a limited inquiry noted on the basis of $22 75 for Western Mess, seller March. Sales since our last, 500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue quiet within the range of 9¼c.@9¾c., for Western, and 9¾c.@10¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been in fair demand at previous rates; sales have been reported at equal to 250 pks. at 14c.@14¼c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request at former rates; sales, 500 boxes at 12c. for Short Clear, 11c. for Long Clear, to arrive; and about 11c. for Short Rib. Lard has been in quite moderate demand, chiefly for export, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have have been reported, since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12½c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12⅝c.@13¼c. for fair to strictly prime new Western Steam; and 13¼c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam, seller April, at 13⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in lively demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales, 225 tcs. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter has been moderately dealt in at uniform figures. We quote State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@35c.: the day's receipts were 850 pks. Cheese has been quiet but steady at from 5c.@16¼c. as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 59 boxes.

RICE—Has been dull and weak, on the basis of $7 25@$8 for Carolina, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been quiet at 11¼c.@11½c. for prime, ⅌ lb.; sales 300 bags. Timothy continues inactive at former rates. Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,000 bags were sold at Boston at $2 12½, gold, ⅌ bushel of 52 lbs.

SKINS—Business has been dull in all kinds of stock at unchanged quotations: *Deer*—Honduras, 35c.@37c., gold; San Juan, 33c.@35c., gold; Bolivar, 29c.@30c., gold; Sisal, 36c.@38c., gold; Vera Cruz, 37c.@38c., gold; Chagres, 40c.@42c., gold; Porto Cabello, 33c.@34c., gold; Para, 35c.@37c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@30c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@55c., gold; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c., currency; Payta, 45c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c., currency; Cape, 40c., currency; Madras, each, 50c.@55c., currency; Patna, 40c.@45c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately and quoted steady, including Castile, at 10¼c.@10½c. Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been fair, and prices have been quoted a shade easier, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 396 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans, Porto Rico, and Demerara, at from 9c.@12c.; 56 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8¼c.@9¾c.; 1,192 boxes Havana, mostly at 9½c.; and 200 hhds. Melado at 7c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9½c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@10⅞c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅝c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Refined have been in moderate request at from 11¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 13¼c.@13½c.; A's, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; B's, 12½c.; Extra C's, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; and Yellow, 11¼c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 196,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 9c. for Prime; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@13¼c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been dull, but steady, since our last, with sales reported of 310 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@10½c.; 200 cases Pennsylvania at 22½c.@24c., and 150 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 ⅌ lb. We quote Kentucky, thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Frosted lugs	5¾c.@ 6½c.	—@—
Lugs	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Common to medium leaf	7¾c.@ 8½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Good to medium leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9½c.@10c.
Fine to medium leaf	9½c.@10½c.	10½c.@11c.
Selections	11c. @12c.	11½c.@12½c.

Seed-leaf Tobacco—Old Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@14c.; average lots, 16c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@50c. *Havana Tobacco*—New Crop Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I Cut, 87½c.@90c., currency; II. Cut, $1 10, currency; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 16c.@19c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond; bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand, and quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 450 bbls. at 93c.@93½c., chiefly at 93½c.@93¾c., for iron-bound pks. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 574 bbls.

WOOL—There has been a good inquiry noted for desirable lots at hardening prices, particularly for the low and medium grades. The offerings have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been quite confident in their views.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	42@47
Common and ¼ Fleece	42@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice and Saxony Fleece	55@60
Extra and XX Fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	44@48
Common and ¼ Fleece	44@48
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ Fleece	42@45
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	45@48
Unwashed Fleeces	33@37
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@33
Common Fleece	18@22
Common Fleece, burry	18@20
Santa Fé.	
Washed white Fleece	27@33
Unwashed white Fleece	22@25
Black	19@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	29@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@34
Spring Clip, A 2	28@32
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	22@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	18@23
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@42
Pulled, super	30@33
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@18
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	37@41
Southern limed pulled	35@38
Tub-washed	50@55
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	30@33
Mestiza Pulled, X and XX	52@64
Mestiza Pulled, low grades	40@48

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted firm, with a diminished supply of room available; but the inquiry for accommodation has been comparatively moderate in most instances. Vessels for the Cotton and Naval Store trades have been in rather better request, and for the Petroleum business in limited demand. There was some further call for vessels to place on the berth for general cargo. For Liverpool the reported engagements were 1,800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and ⅜d.@7-16d.@½d., the latter an extreme, by steam, ⅌ lb.; 450 bbls. Pork, by steam, part at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,050 tcs. Lard and 900 boxes Bacon, at 37s. 6d. by sail, and 40s.@45s. by steam; 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 50s. ⅌ ton; also, an American ship, of 1,157 tons register, for general cargo, on private terms; and an American bark, with about 2,500 bales Cotton, from Savannah, on private terms—the current quotation having been 15-32d. ⅌ lb. For London, 980 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, with equal to 3,500 bbls. Resin and Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 4s. 7d.@7s.; and a North German bark, of 344 tons register, with Resin and Spirits Turpentine, from the same port, on the same terms. For Antwerp, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 800 tcs. Lard at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, a bark of 482 tons register, with general cargo on private terms. For Malta and orders, an American bark, with equal to 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 35c., gold. For Hayti and back, a schooner of 114 tons register, with general cargo, at $1,550, gold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ANN ELIZA. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
3d-av., corner 8th-st.
LECTURE BY DR. O'LEARY. Subject: "Physiognomy."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st. and 4th-av.
POETICAL READINGS. By Sidney Woollett.
To commence at 8½ P. M.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ On Sunday next the series of sketches, under the title of ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES, will be continued in the New-York Times. The fifth article of the series will contain an account of some adventures in search of the curious. See next Sunday's edition of the Daily Times for a variety of interesting, instructive, and amusing articles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The President sent to the Senate, yesterday, a message on the subject of the recently-accomplished union of the North German nations, showing its importance, and recommending that the mission to Berlin be placed on the same footing with that to London and Paris. The dispatches from France show that all the members of the Provisional Government have gone to Bordeaux. The London *Telegraph's* correspondent, writing from Paris Feb. 3, represents all in confusion there, with a prevailing tendency to oppose the Government of National Defense. Some have gone so far as to suggest the arraignment of the Government of the 4th of September by the National Assembly. The London *Morning Post* publishes a telegram which represents the Prussians as determined to retard the revictualing of Paris. Loaded cars on a road that has no obstructions have been detained at Amiens. The British authorities are actively aiding in supplying food to the inhabitants, and several transports are to sail in a few days with provisions. The National and Mobile Guards of Paris have disbanded. The bombardment of Belfort continues. The German officials have been instructed not to be rigorous in their censorship of the French Press while the elections are pending.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, an adverse report was made on Mr. Sumner's Finance bill. An amendment of the Enforcement act was proposed, providing penalties for its violation, &c. The repeal of the resolution authorizing the payment of the Chorpenning claim was considered at some length and finally carried. The debate related mainly to the propriety of the Postmaster-General's course in the matter which was not involved at all in the question of repeal. A determined effort was made to get a chance for the Air-line Railroad bill, but its opponents secured its postponement. A bill for the relief of certain citizens of Virginia, for cattle taken by order of Gen. Sheridan, in 1864, was passed after some discussion on the expediency of paying Southern war claims. Three messages were received from the President, one vetoing a bill for the relief of certain contractors for building iron vessels, one recommending that the Berlin Mission be made first class, and one communicating correspondence with naval officers in Dominican waters.

In the House, Mr. Cessna made an explanation in regard to the Chorpenning claim. A large number of petitions were presented, some of which protested against land grants to railroads, and then the bill for the repeal of the income tax was reported. After a colloquy on the most expeditious method of getting action upon it, Mr. Hooper gave notice that, on Thursday, he would move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reaching it. The bill providing for a national system of education was then taken up, and after a speech in its favor by Mr. Hoar, it went over. A bill was also reported and passed providing that claims against the Government when once settled shall not be reopened after six years from the time of their origin, except in certain special cases. It also prohibits employes of the Government from prosecuting claims in Departments in which they have served. A report was made in regard to the expulsions of the Cadets Barnes, Baird and Fleckinger. It is to be considered on Tuesday next. The Deficiency bill, which appropriates $10,677,525, was made the special order for Friday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill prohibiting bone boiling within the limits of New-York, was ordered to a third reading. A resolution directing inquiry as to whether the Harlem Railroad Company has complied with the act of 1869, relating to the passenger depot, and by what right private and public property has been seized for the said depot, was adopted. Among the bills passed was that securing the payment of laborers on railroads when not paid by the contractors. A bill was introduced to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, and giving additional power to the Canal Commissioners to repair and maintain the canals. In the House, the bill authorizing the taking of the depositions and discharging of detained witnesses was ordered to a third reading. A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to draft a bill to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of such terrible accidents as that which has just occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, was offered, but went over under the rule. Mr. Fields moved an adjournment, as, owing to the many rumors regarding the disaster, the House was not in a condition to transact business. The House accordingly adjourned.

GENERAL.

The petition of Julius T. Hartwell for release from prison on the ground that he had been sentenced to be confined in the jail in Lennox, Mass., and had been transferred to another jail on the discontinuance of the former, was denied, and he was remanded back to the Berkshire County Jail.

The political struggle in Arkansas has resulted in what is described as a crushing defeat to the Clayton party. On the 6th inst. three sitting members, personal friends of Mr. Clayton, were unseated and the contestants seated, by a vote of 63 to 45.

The Republican Legislative caucus in Albany, last night, nominated Horace Greeley and D. W. Bristol for Regents of the University, and the Democrats nominated John L. Lewis, of Yates, and Horatio G. Warner, of Monroe. The election takes place today.

Chief Justice Beasley, yesterday morning, in Trenton, N. J., refused to hear the motion of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company asking for a modification of the recent order of the Court in regard to their use of the Bergen Tunnel, until all the testimony on both sides is in.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in Philadelphia Thursday, Feb. 16, at noon.

The cases of the Camden rioters in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., have been adjourned till Wednesday, the 15th inst., when counsel will argue the constitutionality of the act under which Souders was convicted last week.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, in their report on the forcible expulsion of three junior cadets, censure the Superintendent of the Academy and the commander of the corps of cadets, recommend the restoration of the three juniors, Baird, Fleckinger and Barnes, and the dismissal of the leaders and instigators and punishment of others engaged in the disgraceful act. These recommendations are embodied in resolutions accompanying the report, and the Secretary of War is recommended to convene a court-martial to ascertain and punish the guilty ones.

Another installment of correspondence relating to San Domingo was sent to the Senate yesterday, in response to Mr. Sumner's resolution of Jan. 4.

The locomotive works in South Pittsburg owned by Smith & Porter, were burned, yesterday morning, together with twelve mining locomotives and twenty-three dwelling-houses. The total loss is estimated at $150,000.

Free-trade resolutions were discussed in the Ohio Senate, yesterday morning, and, after being modified so as to favor a moderate tariff, were adopted.

The Train on Fire.

The horrors of Monday night's railroad disaster stand out with a lurid distinctness which we may fitly desire to soften, but which no one capable of feeling the awe inspired by death under circumstances so terrible, can possibly wish to intensify. It would be weak as well as wicked to dwell upon the appalling combination of burning, bruising, and drowning to which the inmates of the forward sleeping-car of the Pacific Express fell victims during the few fatal moments at the New-Hamburg bridge. For it must be remembered that horrible as were the freaks that the triple death played with the bodies of the ill-fated passengers, the conscious agony was but brief, and the hideous disfigurements of face and person were wreaked upon the lifeless remains of those whose taking off was swift and sudden. One frightened start as the car quivered with the shock of collision, one frantic rush to the rear door, and then the irresistible flame with its herald of thick black smoke suffocated those who had not escaped, and thus, probably, the greater number of the victims parted with life before the burning car went over the bridge to swell the wreck that lay on and under the ice below.

The manner in which the accident occurred is plain enough. That it was such a casualty as might have occurred under the best-worked regulations is by no means so evident. It certainly does not involve so distinct a charge of mismanagement as the somewhat analogous casualty that occurred near Abergele, in England, on Aug. 19, 1868. In this case the express train was advancing along the same track upon which a freight train was proceeding half an hour in advance. The rear wagons of this train contained petroleum-oil, and it was from the uncoupling of one of these, its rushing down an incline, and its collision with the express train, advancing rapidly round a curve, that caused an accident whose horror, though not its list of victims, is only transcended by the occurrence of Monday night at New-Hamburg. The officials of the Hudson River Railroad may very fairly plead that their oil train was advancing along a different track, that the axles and couplings were properly tested before leaving Albany, and that nothing but very exceptional foresight could have provided against the possibility of an axle snapping at such a point being attended with results so disastrous. When all this, however, has been duly admitted, most people will be disposed to inquire why no apparent provision was made against the express and the oil train passing over an evidently frail wooden bridge at the same time. There were, doubtless, a great many chances against the oil train and the express passing each other just over Wappinger's Creek, and even when this unlikely thing did happen each would have occupied its own track just as they would have done at any other section of the road. But the preliminaries of the present casualty show that the bridge over the creek, while probably strong enough for an ordinary strain, was not fitted to stand any exceptional pressure; that from the nature of its construction everything in the matter of safety depended upon the entire absence of irregularity in any of the cars passing over it; that it was in fact precisely one of those weak points of the road where a breakdown must become doubly fatal.

Such considerations may be based on a higher ideal of public safety than railroad directors and officials can as yet understand. They are no more, nevertheless, than in the interests of public safety ought to be pointed out, and they lead to the obvious conclusion that this bridge ought either to have been protected by a signal station, in which case the express train could have been stopped before advancing to the fatal contact with the overturned car, or such rules ought to have been formed for the passage of the trains on the up track, that they should have been ordered to await the passage of the express some distance above the bridge and before attempting to cross it. When the south-going train contained cars laden with explosive oil, the necessity for excessive precaution becomes still more obvious. Traffic like this ought to be placed under very stringent regulations, and if the railroad companies fail to perceive the necessity for keeping their passenger trains free from all likelihood of contact with the latent destruction and death of an accumulation of petroleum tanks, the Legislature ought assuredly to step in and dictate in the interests of the people such precautions as may prevent the recurrence of a calamity so terrible as that which has filled the length and breadth of this State with consternation and gloom.

Why Does Not Mr. Boutwell Retire?

"I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend—none to enforce against the will of the people." These were Gen. Grant's words on the 4th of March, 1869. They are words that gave satisfaction to the country, because affording a guarantee against a renewal of that mischievous contest between the Executive and Congress from which the country had just been delivered. They were accepted, too, as a pledge applicable to the Administration, in all its parts, as well as to the President individually. It was not thought possible that what the President would not do any of his advisers might do with impunity. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Boutwell has done ever since he assumed the management of the Treasury. He set up a policy of his own, and has pushed it, in season and out of season, in defiant opposition to the will of the people.

In nothing have the people been more positive or persistent than in the demand for a reduction of taxes. They have urged it, not with any vague hostility to taxation, but under a stern sense of the injury which the then existing burdens inflicted upon their interests. The experience of the war time had abundantly proved their readiness to endure sacrifices when the wants of the country made them necessary. When the war ended, and the drain it created had ceased, the first cry was for relief. Industry and trade struggled as for existence under a load beyond their strength. That cry was still, to a large extent, unheeded when Mr. Boutwell passed from Congress to the Treasury Department. An oppressive system of internal taxation had prostrated some branches of manufactures, and crippled all. Relief was not simply asked for—it was imperatively required. To have withheld it would have been to consign important interests to a condition little short of ruin. Congress came to the rescue. The benefits it conferred were more limited than they should have been, but they were timely and most valuable. It left some portion of its work for the present session and for the next Congress. The repeal of the income tax was singled out for this session. The popular voice, never in its favor, now asks imperatively for its repeal. The country wants no more of it. And the Ways and Means Committee, following Gen. Grant's maxim, reports that it has no policy to enforce against the will of the people.

There is, however, one man to whom the people's will has no significance. Wrapped in a self-complacency that is almost incomprehensible, Mr. Boutwell has not only recommended a policy, but has by all possible methods endeavored to enforce it with a sullen indifference to the wants and wishes of the country. We can imagine a Secretary in whom such conduct, for a brief period, would not be intolerable. A profound master of finance, intimately acquainted with the condition of industry and commerce, with broad and clear views in relation to the course which must be followed to extricate the country from fiscal and political difficulties,—might be excused if, for a single session, he pressed his facts and logic upon the attention of Congress. But Mr. Boutwell is not such a Secretary. He has shown himself destitute of knowledge and capacity on financial subjects. He has neither information or resource. One idea, and one only, has possession of his head. He holds that his mission is to fund the debt, and to this end he covets a large and constant surplus, to be applied to the redemption of obligations years in advance of their maturity. The buying of bonds and selling of gold constitute the beginning and end of his theory of departmental management. The more bonds he buys the more successful he fancies himself to be. And to buy bonds he needs a large revenue in excess of the legitimate requirements of the Government. A policy so much at variance with the teachings of experience and the welfare of the people would be contemptible, if it were not disastrous. As a financial theory, it is pitiful. As the basis of a policy by which to regulate the nature and amount of the revenues collected, it is mischievous. On all possible occasions, however, he urges it upon Congress. He recommends it in his report. He thrusts it upon Committees, by speech and letter. He button-holes Senators and Representatives, and begs of them to support his one idea. In all conceivable ways, session after session, he has exerted the influence attaching to his position in systematic opposition to the will of the people.

A sensitive, high-minded man would retire when he found his recommendation disregarded by Congress and scouted by the people. He would discover that he occupied a false position, and would escape from it as best he could. Mr. Boutwell has taken another course. The more he advocated the retention of taxes the louder the people shouted "Down with the taxes." Congress heeded the people rather than the Secretary. Still he has clung to his office,—his head all the time occupied with the solitary idea. And still he throws his weight, be it much or little, on the side of the income tax. We submit in all frankness that the country has had quite enough of Mr. Boutwell and his policy. He has been tried and found wanting. He does nothing toward solving financial problems, and does all he can to keep on the taxes. He is like Andrew Johnson in his preference for his own policy over the will of the people. He brings discredit on the Administration, and wins no glory for himself. The only atonement he can offer is to retire from the Treasury without more ado.

Russia's Opportunity.

Whatever result may be reached by the Conference summoned to adjudicate the right of Russia to do as she pleases with respect to the Paris Treaty which rounded off the Crimean struggle, there can be little doubt that the Czar is determined upon his course. Nor is it at all surprising that he should take independent ground on this important point at a time when the boldest assumptions can be safely put forth. That which Russian policy and diplomacy had entertained constantly for the half century previous to the Crimean War, but which was then obliged to give way before the united opposition of England and France, Sardinia and Turkey, is now a matter of comparatively easy accomplishment.

The Franco-Prussian War not only engrosses the attention of those two nations, but, even when closed, will leave neither of them in a position to fight other people's battles. England is not in a particularly warlike mood; nor is Mr. Gladstone much of a Pitt in the line of aggressive administration. Austria, naturally, will not care to take a hand in a game she does not understand too well; nor is she anxious to incur the wrath of Russia by meddling in matters which she cannot realize as being any concern of hers. Italy has her own little house to put in order by way of settling herself for comfortable housekeeping. And, finally, Turkey, without all this help will prove much more of a "sick man," than when held up in the arms of her allies sixteen years ago.

And, even if an allied force, composed of military *materiel* equal to that then brought against Nicholas, could now be gathered, the position of Russia has so greatly altered that a new war might result to her advantage, and bring ruinous consequences to the rest of Europe. Confessedly, the Cossack defeat of 1855 was directly traceable to causes which now no longer exist. In a pamphlet published by Count Krasinski in London in 1854, this sentence occurs:

> "The great mistake which Russia committed in the pursuit of her schemes of aggrandizement,—that which, as present events seem to prove, has rendered her power more apparent than real,—is, I believe, that instead of preparing for her external increase by the development of her internal resources, she commenced by the former instead of the latter; or, to use a homely expression, she began at the wrong end. Hence the weakness of her position in many conquered provinces, the inefficiency of her naval armaments, and the wretched state of her internal administration. These premature external developments of Russia may be not inaptly compared to the parasite offshoots of a tree, which, absorbing its sap, prevent the tree from acquiring a vigorous growth, and are usually on this account lopped off by the gardener. The truth of this has probably flashed more than once on the minds of the monarchs and statesmen of Russia."

All this was true enough when uttered, but it is by no means true today. Since Sebastopol fell, however blind before, Russia has discovered her "great mistake," and largely, if not completely, remedied it. Such a criticism cannot now lie against her. Fifteen years devoted with unswerving aim, and with unstinted expenditure of money and labor, to the work of internal improvement, have prepared her to repel not only all attacks, but to precipitate herself, southward, at least, with almost invincible force. Railroads, bridges, military roads, and all the appliances of warlike preparation and strategy have been made the business and the study of the ruling monarch during all these years. Not only have internal improvements been prosecuted to completion, but arms, and supplies, and men are all at hand in profuse abundance. While able to surpass any nation in Europe, perhaps in the world, in the number of men available for war, she has for years been busy in preparing for them a perfect equipment, as American armories can avouch. It is doubtful if any one of the great Powers of the earth is so fully furnished for warlike work; and, considering the pressure of home affairs upon most of her rivals, and the indisposition of the rest to provoke the lasting wrath of such a nation, it need be no marvel if Russia should conclude that Turkey's extremity had become her own opportunity.

Special Legislation in Congress.

The temptations and dangers of special legislation are gradually attracting the attention of Congress. A large proportion of the business before it now consists of measures for the promotion of individual interests. Projects which formerly were subject to State legislation are now invested with Federal privileges. The aim is to be above State control, and Congress has been culpably willing to give it sanction.

The discussion in the Senate, on Monday, concerning the bill incorporating a Japan steam navigation company, elicited strong expressions of opinion as to the undesirableness of encouraging legislation of this nature. If, after a full review of the subject of commerce with foreign countries, Congress comes to the conclusion that it may advantageously provide for the incorporation of steam-ship or other companies,—well. The wisdom of the decision will be debatable, but its wide applicability will divest it of sinister appearances. To secure this result, however, general laws must be passed. There may then be as many Japan steam navigation companies as persons with the requisite capital may be inclined to organize.

The Air-line Railroad scheme furnishes another illustration of the same subject. The feeling in favor of a better railroad route from the commercial metropolis to the political capital of the nation, is undeniable. But the authorization of such a route by Federal enactment opens questions quite as formidable in their operation as the selfish opposition of existing companies. Whether Congress has a constitutional right to empower a chartered company to construct a railroad through States, without the concurrence of their Legislatures, is a problem that will have to be solved when the great railroad question of the future comes up in a shape that cannot be disregarded. It is evident, however, that it should be solved upon general principles. If the solution be in harmony with the position held by the advocates of the Air-line road, their difficulties will be ended. But the discussion, meanwhile, will be less irritating and in many respects more satisfactory if conducted with reference to a national policy, and not apparently in the interest of a particular enterprise.

Strategy and Suffrage.

Whether the champions of female suffrage who are now beleaguering Congress, subduing gallant Representatives, and fascinating staid Senators, will at once succeed in their object is, perhaps, a little doubtful. If our wary legislators could only be induced to listen collectively and long enough to their eloquence, submission would be merely a question of time and endurance. But this concession our law-givers, conscious of their weakness, refuse to make. The House of Representatives even turned a deaf ear to the attractive proposition of Mrs. Woodhull and Mrs. Hooker to talk at it for two hours of any evening it might fix. If Congress thus deliberately declines to be enlightened, it is hard to see in what way conviction is to reach it, or the political emancipation of the sex to be finally secured.

But, though temporarily baffled, the cause of progressive womanhood still marches onward. Its advocates have certainly no reason to despair in view of the recent notable triumph won for it by Miss Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland. This lady has been reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs as entitled to an appropriation of five thousand dollars for important military services during the rebellion. Col. Thomas Scott, who was Assistant Secretary of War at the time, testifies that it was at her suggestion the first Tennessee campaign was begun, and, substantially on plans furnished by her, successfully carried out. He adds that thereafter Miss Carroll continued to act as a sort of confidential military adviser to the War Department, and from time to time prepared other valuable documents for its use. This is certainly a curious addition to the secret history of the rebellion, and makes a stronger argument for the woman suffragists than all the speeches they might deliver from now till doomsday. When a woman thus shows the ability to plan battles and win them, it is difficult to deny her the trifling privilege of voting. Miss Carroll, for aught we know to the contrary, may have been the hidden, unknown von Moltke of our great struggle. Her generalship it may have been that rolled back the tide of invasion at Gettysburg; her heroic and invisible spirit may have really led the historic march to the sea, and procured the success of Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Valley. There are, indeed, absolutely no limits to what may have been Miss Carroll's achievements. And considering her actual and contingent services, the amount appropriated to her seems slightly out of proportion.

But great as are the obligations of the country to her, those imposed upon her sex exceed them. For Miss Carroll has given a most practical and undeniable proof of woman's equality with man by doing well a thing which very few men could do at all. She has shown, too, that women can achieve something else than talk, and so has furnished a useful hint to the clamorous reformers, who would aim at victory by the Chinese method of making more noise than their opponents. When women cease to assert, and more generally prove their fitness to mingle in public affairs, they will be nearer being admitted to take part in them than they are at present.

Facts About Criminals.

Mr. Buckle's curious generalizations about crime are familiar to most readers, but we suspect they are more commonly regarded as brilliant and plausible theories than as demonstrated facts. The danger of too implicitly trusting general statements or "doctrines of averages," is taught by experience, and the speculations of scholars, however ingenious, are often exploded by the logic of statistics. Some of the most remarkable contradictions of what are ordinarily held to be established principles, have just fallen under our notice. They are contained in the report for 1870, of the Prison Commissioner of Wisconsin. It appears that between Oct. 1, 1869, and Oct. 1, 1870, exactly one hundred persons were received in the Wisconsin State Prison. The instances of paradox to which we refer relate to the history, race, and habits of these convicts.

It appears in the first place, from the official statements, that of the hundred criminals, only eight were intemperate; twenty-five being classed as "temperate" and sixty-seven as "moderate drinkers." From this it becomes evident that, quite contrary to the usual belief, the proportion of persons falling into crime who were also victims of alcohol, in this case, at least, was very small. The "temperate" were here as three to one of the "intemperate," and the "moderate" drinkers were as eight to one of the same class. Again, it is certainly assumed by most people that the criminal classes are recruited in a large degree from the very ignorant classes; yet, strange to say, of these hundred convicts, the Commissioner assures us "seventy-three can read and write in English, thirteen in other languages, three can read but not write, and only eleven can neither read nor write." It is, moreover, commonly supposed that the foreign population commit more crimes than the native; yet of this hundred, sixty-eight are native and thirty-two foreign. Equally general is the assumption that the absence of religious teaching is necessarily associated with crime; but, "prior to conviction, twenty-seven of these felons had been Methodists, twenty-five Catholic, fourteen Lutheran, ten Baptist, eight Congregationalist, seven Presbyterian, four Episcopalian, one Universalist and one Mormon; which leaves only three unbelievers or world's people." Other interesting facts about these prisoners are, that ninety-eight are men, and but two women; that of the whole number, thirty-eight are married and fifty-three single; that eighty-nine are white, ten black and one Indian; that thirty-four are farmers, while no other calling counts up more than six; and that larceny numbers forty-six, burglary seventeen, and horse-stealing fifteen of the crimes for which punishment is being undergone.

These statistics show very forcibly the hazard of depending over much on current opinions, which are so apt to be effected by misleading prejudices. Mr. Buckle probably would say that if we were dealing with one hundred thousand convicts instead of one hundred, the ratio of habits, culture, misdeeds and sex would come out more consistently with his theories. This might possibly be so; yet, as inasmuch as for practical purposes, we have to take things as they are, and not as on a given hypothesis they might be, it is evidently safer to be guided in a general way by facts rather than by theories.

MINOR TOPICS.

From France we have the gratifying news that the two sections of the Provisional Government have composed their differences with reference to the threatened disqualification of certain classes of candidates for the National Assembly. As a set-off to this there are indications that a part of the populace of Paris is giving way to its old mood of violent unreason. Of course, it is needful to bear in mind that a handful of noisy demagogues can make stir enough to make them appear, for the moment, of more importance than the reflective and temperate majority. Careful inquiry would doubtless show that the patriots of the Boulevards, who have lately been applauding references to Robespierre, the guillotine and the cowardice of the members of the Committee of Defense, are the same fellows who became panic-stricken when within range of the Prussian cannon, or who, esteeming discretion the better part of valor, got themselves placed in the well-filled ranks of the ambulance service. The problem which the world is watching with no little interest, will only be successfully solved when France shows that vaporing like this can no longer be called a power in the State.

Congress will have courage bordering on rashness if it ventures to sanction the steam-ship subsidy bills which now awaits its action. Popular feeling is decidedly against them. Petitions adverse to their passage have gone from this City, and from other communities whose commercial interests might seem to render them favorable. Subsidies are very pleasant for the favored individuals into whose pockets they pass, but as means of re-establishing maritime prosperity they are delusive, and to the taxpayers most obnoxious.

The practical recommendations of the President's message with reference to the Confederated Empire of Germany, will meet with general approval. Germany is now not only a Power of the first class, but the very foremost Power in the political system of Europe, and it is of course eminently just that an accredited representative at Berlin should occupy the same position as those at Paris and London. International courtesy, leaving any question of policy aside, demanded as much, though many ardent Republicans may doubt whether the parallelism instituted between the political organization of the two countries has as good a claim for approval in point of appropriateness and justice. It is, doubtless, a good rule in dealing with men to take them not for what they are, but for what you would have them to be; and probably the President proceeded on this principle in writing about the united German Empire. Unquestionably great as are the benefits which will accrue to civilization from the union of German-speaking nationalities in one compact and harmonious confederation, it is a little premature to accept its Government as the perfect embodiment of "the control of a free people," and it is about as much of an anachronism to speak of the perfect preservation of local habits, interests and institutions in the presence of a Prussianized Hanover and the military occupation of the Elbe Duchies. The message, however, may do Germany good, by showing wherein we consider her real greatness consists.

A bill has passed the Assembly, which will give to holders of unregistered railroad bonds greater security against thieves than they now possess. An indorsement is authorized, which will have the effect of securing the owner, and transfers are provided for as on ordinary certificates. The measure is not a bad one as a matter of convenience. It should, however, be rendered unnecessary, by the general adoption by railroad companies of the system of registration, which in many instances already exists.

It would be difficult to mention a subject on which people are more hopelessly apathetic than on the terrible mortality that results from the use of adulterated kerosene. Everybody who has paid the slightest attention to the subject knows that three-fourths of the daily increasing number of deaths resulting from kerosene explosions might be prevented were it to be made a penal offense to manufacture any but the pure fluid, whose explosive quality can only be developed by great carelessness. The fatal results of the late Brooklyn accident form but another link in a fatal series, and judging from past experience, it would be altogether too much to expect the Coroner to obtain and analyze a portion of the oil used by the unfortunate family, two of whose members fell victims to its explosiveness, and then should the too common dangerous ingredients be found in it, to have the retailers or the manufacturer committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the unauthorized expulsion of the West Point cadets will be received with general satisfaction. On the broad ground of the respect for personal rights that ought to pervade every class of a republican people, it is highly inexpedient that our military schools should be allowed to become the nurseries of arbitrary abuse of power. On the special merits of the case itself the Committee could come to no other conclusion than they have done, and their suggestions that the perpetrators of the outrage should be sought out and punished, naturally follows from the character which they have stamped upon it. Cadets of whatever class cannot learn too soon that military training carries with it no immunity from the obvious requirements of law and justice which every member of a free State is bound to respect.

The Republican caucus at Albany, last evening, adopted resolutions thanking Senators Fenton and Conkling for their efforts to repeal the income tax. Of course, these resolutions are, in effect, a censure of Secretary Boutwell.

JUDGES BARNARD AND CARDOZO.

If anything could confirm the unfavorable impressions which are abroad concerning the above Judges, it would be the fact that they are defended in the columns of a notoriously venal sheet, the *Sun*. The following passages are instructive, and need no comment:

From the Sun, Feb. 7.

The Times of yesterday publishes two leading editorials repeating its attacks on the judiciary, which are aimed, as usual, especially at Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

We wish our own position with reference to the judiciary to be very distinctly understood by everybody. *We are perfectly independent of all the Judges. All the Judges are perfectly independent of us.*

From the Pamphlet, A Bitter Pill.

We must now pause in our narrative to introduce an individual who will play an important part in this performance. His name is W. O. Bartlett. He is a lawyer, and finds it convenient to have his law-office in the *Sun* Building. His relations with Mr. Dana are the most intimate imaginable. Bartlett spends most of his time in writing puffs for all the Judges who throw at him, and his son, Willard Bartlett, also a lawyer, the fat bones of the Courts—such as references, receiverships, and street openings, from which Bartlett & Co. have already amassed a fortune. The editorial and news columns of the *Sun* are open to anything Bartlett writes. *He is the author of all the Sun's sycophantic praises of Judge Barnard.* That Mr. Dana is interested with Bartlett is, of course, a thought not for a moment to be indulged in, (?) especially when we consider the circumstances attending the suppression of the "Welchers" article, and the bribing business, which will be explained hereafter.

Fire Insurance in 1870.

Notwithstanding the numerous fires occurring during the past year the insurance companies cannot complain of the average result of their operations in 1870. The impression has been general, not only on the part of the public, but among the underwriters themselves, that a more calamitous year, as regarded fires, had not been known since 1866, when the Portland conflagration alone made itself felt by the companies to the tune of $3,500,000. Nor was this impression without a reasonable foundation; for losses by fire were in fact frequent, and the funds of the insurance offices were constantly in demand by way of indemnity. But the exceptional immunity of the companies in 1869 had enabled almost all of them to add largely to their assets, and, thus fortified, they were better able than ever before to enter upon the conflict with each other and with fate. To add to the fierceness of their struggles for business, the sudden collapse of the combination known as the National Board of Fire Underwriters took place early in the year, and left the companies free to range over the field at their own sweet will. Rates of premium were gradually reduced, until, toward the end of the year, they became in many places a mere shadow of the former rates. Competition reached the feverish point, and officers and agents of several hundred rival companies collided with each other in a style almost ferocious. And yet the year has not proved such an unprofitable year after all.

The experience of a large number of companies, covering the operations of from ten to forty years, has demonstrated that the losses in fire underwriting, taking one year with another, will average sixty per cent. upon the premiums received. In other words, a company may calculate upon losing $60 of every $100 received for its policies, in a series of years, and must expect to pay its expenses and dividends out of the other $40. Anything more fortunate than this is exceptional, so far as the mere underwriting part of the business is concerned. What the capital may earn has nothing to do with the question; because that would command the same interest whether invested by the corporation or by its individual owners. As the general average of expense incurred is thirty per cent. upon the premium receipts, it will be seen that the margin for profit is not excessive. Hence the ups and downs of insurance stocks as an investment. Some companies are very fortunate for a time, and then pass under the cloud, while others take their turn of prosperity.

The numerous fires of last year furnish a record which illustrates this variety of experience most forcibly. We find that the percentage of loss ranges all the way from five to ninety-eight per cent. But when the grand average is made up, the inevitable sixty per cent. makes itself apparent with all the force of an inexorable fatality. So that, on the whole, as we said at first, there is no ground of general complaint at the result of the year. And, if all the companies had been but a single corporation, their stockholders might be said to have made money. It follows that those who did not come out prosperously were either subjected to an exceptionally fiery trial or were improperly administered by their officers.

From the statistics supplied by the publishers of the *Spectator-Fire Chart*, we obtain the following figures, several months in advance of the official report of the Insurance Department. They cover the returns made of all their business in 1870, by all the fire insurance companies chartered by the State of New-York. Side by side we present the aggregates of the previous year:

	1870.	1869.
Number of companies	104	
Capital	$29,681,342	$28,811,332
Gross assets	53,995,130	53,722,455
Fire premiums received	19,321,829	20,537,288
Gross income	24,769,565	23,655,029
Fire losses paid	11,091,367	9,683,748
Dividends paid	3,205,076	3,157,359
Net surplus Dec. 31	10,940,985	11,005,828
Risks written	2,796,807,331	2,714,198,776
Amount at risk	2,957,653,407	2,300,306,953
Per ct. of assets to liabilities	2.45	2.22
Per ct. of losses to premiums	57.4	49.39
Rate of premium	.699	.758

Of course, we have only room to give aggregates; those interested in knowing the condition of particular companies will find it useful to consult the chart itself.

It will be seen from the above that although the insurance capital has been increased $870,000, the aggregate assets exceed those of a year ago by only $270,000; that the premium receipts of 1870 were $1,200,000 less than in 1869; that the fire losses were $1,400,000 in excess of those of the previous year, and that the net surplus of the 104 companies is somewhat less than it was a year ago. These differences are all accounted for by the reduced rates of premium, (which in 1870 were 76 cents per $100 on the average, but last year were less than 70 cents,) and by the return of the percentage of loss to the traditional sixty per cent. When the figures of the companies of other States, doing business in New-York, are reported, we will doubtless find that the grand average of losses, for all the companies has been nearer sixty-five than sixty per cent. It has happened, for the good fortune of most of the New-York companies, that local fires have not been so numerous nor so costly as those of Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities.

FRANCE---GERMANY.

Bitter Political Dissensions in Paris.

Erection of the Guillotine Demanded by the Ultras.

Unmeasured Denunciation of the Provisional Government.

The Germans Impeding the Revictualing of Paris.

Approaching Elections and the Constituent Assembly.

President Grant on the Union of the German States.

His Recommendation Regarding the Mission to Berlin.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Political Confusion—Denunciations of the Government of Defence—A Robespierre and the Guillotine Demanded—Trochu's Letter Declining Election to the Assembly—The Theatres—Feeding the Hungary and Incensate Population.

London, Feb. 7.—The London *Telegraph* has the following information from inside of Paris, 3d inst.:

CHAOS.

Although the elections are to occur on Wednesday next, up to the present time everything is in confusion, with a general tendency to reject the members of the Government of National Defense. The meetings which are held in various halls are becoming more demonstrative. Some of the speakers demand the arrest and trial of those who surrendered the city. The Liberal Republican Committee has declared that the Government of the 4th of September should be arraigned by the National Assembly to render an account of their conduct of the defense of Paris, and to give their reasons for agreeing to the armistice. The Committee also declare that no treaty ratifying the cession of Alsace and Lorraine should be signed, and that Paris should continue their defense and refuse to capitulate.

ROBESPIERRE AND THE GUILLOTINE.

At a meeting in the Salle de la Reine Blanche, one orator declared that France demanded a Robespierre, and that the guillotine alone could save the country. This sentiment was received with enthusiasm by the audience.

POPULARITY OF THE WAR.

The Deputies who favor the continuation of the war are loudly applauded at all the meetings.

TROCHU'S POSITION.

Gen. Trochu declined the candidacy for the Assembly in a letter, in which he says: "I only consented to retain the Presidency of the Government, because it was my duty to share with my colleagues the common responsibility. I am about to be discharged from it, and my part must finish with the events which gave it rise." The meeting at which this letter was read shouted as with one voice: "The members of the Government are cowards."

OTHER CANDIDATES.

The following are among the candidates of the Republican Alliance, the Central Republican Union and the International Workmen's Association: Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, M. Rollin, Felix Pyat, Henri Rochefort, and M. Brissai, the editor of *Le Combat*.

THE GOVERNMENT CALLED BANDITS.

M. Delescluze, at a meeting in the Casino Gaillard, declared that the Government were twelve bandits, who had sold Paris. He also denied that there had been any Prussian victories before the city, and demanded that the elections be held forthwith in Paris.

PROGRESS OF DISARMING.

The disarming proceeds slowly, and is not to be completed before the expiration of the armistice.

THE PARIS WAR DEBT.

The municipality of Paris have proposed to repay to the Bank of France the money which the bank had consented to advance for the payment of the war contributions of the city.

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCED.

The walls of Paris are placarded with such inscriptions as "*à bas les Democrats.*"

THE EXTREMISTS.

The ultra Radicals repudiate Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and Rollin, and favor Pyat, Delescluze and Timaldi for the National Assembly.

A MILD DISCLAIMER.

The following has been officially published in Paris: "In a few days the Government can explain its conduct. It was only after the most laborious efforts that the conditions relative to the National Guards stipulated by the Convention could be obtained. M. Favre has not ceased for a single day his demands in favor of those by whom he is accused of abandoning to the possibility of being driven from their homes.

A MISSION TO ITALY AND SPAIN.

M. Etienne Arago has gone to Italy and Spain on a Government mission.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres in Paris will not open until the close of the armistice.

EFFORTS TO FEED THE PEOPLE.

The Government has purchased several large stores, and will aid private exertion in effectually supplying the wants of the people. Renouncing all claim to requisitions, it permits the introduction and distribution of food by any and all means.

THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

Admiral Tenaud has arrived at Lille. The Paris *Liberté* announces that M. Dorian, the Superintendent of Public Works in the Paris Government, proposes the withdrawal of France, provisionally, from the commercial treaty with England.

Relieving the Hungry Inhabitants—The Germans Impeding the Revictualing of the City—Action of the British Government.

London, Feb. 7.—The *Morning Post* publishes a special dispatch from Calais, 6th, which says: "The Prussians show a determination to retard the revictualing of Paris. Nine trains, loaded with provisions for that city, have been detained by them at Amiens, though the line is entirely clear.

The *Post* says that the British War Office and Admiralty are actively assisting the efforts to revictual Paris, and that a large number of British transports will sail in a few days with provisions.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Departure of the Members of the Government for Bordeaux—The Disqualifications Annulled—German Censorship on the French Press.

Bordeaux, Feb. 7.—M. Cremieux, who left last night for Paris, met his colleagues of the Paris Government on the route, and returned with them to the city.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Bordeaux, Feb. 7—Evening.—The members of the Government who have arrived here from Paris telegraphed to the Prefects of the Departments, last night, a decree annulling the Bordeaux decree of the 31st of January relative to the electoral disqualifications, as incompatible with the principle of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of the 29th of January is maintained.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

MM. Pelletan, Garnier-Pages and Emmanuel Arago arrived here this morning from Paris.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

The elections in Paris have been adjourned until to-morrow, 8th inst.

GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

London, Feb. 7.—German officials in France have been instructed to abstain from the exercise of rigorous censorship over the French Press while the elections are pending, and many journals which had been suppressed or had refused to appear have resumed publication.

Nullification of the Gambetta Decree—Arago Insists on Its Validity.

London, Feb. 7.—The municipality of Roubaix have nullified the Bordeaux election decrees.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Bordeaux, Feb. 7.—M. Barckhausen has been appointed Prefect of the Department of Gironde.

ARAGO ON THE BORDEAUX DECREE.

Minister Etienne Arago has issued a circular in which he maintains the validity of the decree making members of families once regnant and Imperial office-holders ineligible to the Assembly. The circular adds that the decree of exclusion extends to all members of the Bonaparte family.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Message of President Grant to Congress on the Union of the German Nations—Points of Coincidence With the Government of the United States—Important Relations of the Two Countries—A Recommendation.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The President sent to Congress, today, the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The union of the States of Germany into a form of Government similar in many respects to that of the American Union, is an event that cannot fail to touch deeply the sympathies of the people of the United States. This union has been brought about by the long-continued and persistent efforts of the people, with the deliberate approval of the Governments and people of twenty-four of the German States through their regularly constituted authorities. In it the American people can see an attempt to reproduce in Europe some of the best features of our own Constitution, with such modifications as the history and condition of Germany seem to require. The local Governments of the several members of the Union are preserved, while the powers conferred upon the chief impart strength for the purpose of self-defense without authority to enter upon wars of conquest and ambition. The cherished aspiration for national unity, which for ages has inspired the many millions of people speaking the same language, and inhabiting a contiguous and compact territory, but unnaturally separated and divided by dynastic jealousies and the ambition of short-sighted rulers, has been attained, and Germany now contains a population of about 34,000,000, united like our own, under one government for its relations with other Powers, but retaining in its several members the right and power of control of their local interests, habits and institutions. The bringing of great masses of thoughtful and free people under a single Government must tend to make Governments what alone they should be—the representatives of the will and the organization of the power of the people. The adoption in Europe of the American system of union, under the control and direction of a free people, educated to self-restraint, cannot fail to extend popular institutions, and to enlarge the peaceful influence of American ideas.

The relations of the United States with Germany are intimate and cordial. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is extensive, and is increasing from year to year; and the large number of citizens and residents in the United States of German extraction, and the continued flow of emigration thence into this country, have produced an intimacy of personal and political intercourse approaching, if not equal, to that with the country from which the founders of our Government derived their origin. The extent of these interests, and the greatness of the German union, seem to require that on the classification of the representatives of this Government to foreign powers there should no longer be any apparent undervaluation of the importance of the German Mission, such as is made in the difference between the compensation allowed by law to the Minister to Germany, and those to Great Britain and France. There would seem to be a great propriety in placing the representative of the Government at Berlin on the same footing with that of its representative at London and Paris. The union of the several States of Germany under one Government and the increasing commercial and personal intercourse between the two countries, will also add to the labors and responsibilities of the legation. I therefore recommend that the salaries of the Minister and of the Secretary of Legation at Berlin be respectively increased to the same amounts as are allowed to those at London and at Paris. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Washington, 7th February, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Bombardment of Belfort Still in Progress—Review in Lyons—Prussian Operations in the East—Disbanding the Paris Garrison.

London, Feb. 7.—The bombardment of Belfort is still going on.

Bordeaux, Feb. 7.—The Prefect of Lyons yesterday reviewed a corps of 10,000 troops, all of whom are from Alsace and Lorraine.

The Prussians have occupied the town of Lons-le-Saunier, the chief town in the Department of the Jura.

London, Feb. 7.—The National and Mobile Guards in Paris have disbanded.

The German Exactions—Forced Military Contributions to be Deducted from the Indemnity.

London, Feb. 7.—The *Echo du Nord* has a special dispatch from Berlin today, saying that contributions already exacted by German commanders will be deducted from the amount of the war indemnity, also the value of the railways in Alsace and Lorraine.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7.—N. M. Wrisley, driver of steam fire-engine No. 4, was thrown from the engine while driving to a fire this morning, and instantly killed.

Albany, Feb. 7.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New-York, assembled in this city at 11 o'clock this morning.

Boston, Feb. 7.—William P. Bearse, of Malden, Mass., is held in the sum of $3,000 bail, charged with attempting to poison his wife.

Montreal, Canada, Feb. 7.—Sir John Rose has been here for some days. He leaves for Ottawa to-night, and sails from New-York for England, on Saturday.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Changes in the Austrian Cabinet—The Emperor's Opinion—Close of the Hungarian Delegations.

Vienna, Feb. 7.—An imperial autograph relieves Count Potocki and his colleagues of their Ministerial functions, and appoints Hohenwart Minister of the Interior, with authority to form a new Cabinet.

Other decrees follow, appointing Holzrethan Minister of Finance; Schaffli, Minister of Commerce; Jireck, Minister of Public Worship; and School, Minister of War.

The Emperor says he believes that a Ministry standing on the Constitution, and rising above party, will succeed in consolidating the power and promoting the welfare of the Empire.

Pesth, Feb. 7.—In the closing sitting of the Delegations Baron von Beust announced the ratification of the Budget, and thanked the members for their activity. He hoped there would be more cheering prospects when they reassembled.

Strengthening the British Channel Fortifications—A Turkish Army of Observation at Shumla.

London, Feb. 7—5 P. M.—The War Office has ordered inquiries to be made in the island of Jersey as to what accommodations there are for quartering additional troops. It is proposed to send a reinforcement of 700 men there at an early day, and the strengthening of the fortifications is contemplated.

London, Feb. 7—8 P. M.—A Turkish army of observation has been sent to Shumla to watch disturbances in Roumania.

Appeal in the Recent Inman Libel Suit—Decision in Favor of the Company—Arrival of a Bremen-Bound Steamer.

London, Feb. 7.—The appeal in the case of Jenkins, a libel arising from the loss of the steam-ship *City of Boston*, has been decided in favor of the Inman Company.

The steam-ship *Hanover*, from New-Orleans Jan. 12, via Havana, arrived at Queenstown today en route to Bremen.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Disasters During a December Gale—The Indians in Arizona—Depredations Continued.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—A gale at Howland's Island, lasting from Dec. 11 to the 15th, drove the ship *Reynard* out to sea. The German ship *Liebig Benshott* was driven ashore on Baker's Island. She is a total wreck, and two of her crew were drowned. The remainder of the crew was carried to Howland's Island.... Advices from all parts of Arizona represent the Apaches to be unusually active. Reports of men killed, horses, mules and cattle run off, and farms plundered, come in from all directions. Many farmers are abandoning the country in despair. Severals mass-meeting have been held at Tucson to consider the situation and devise means of relief.

The Disabled Store-ship Jamestown—Repairs at Tahiti.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The United States store-ship *Jamestown*, which has been ashore at Pitt's Island, got off and arrived at Tahiti, and is now on the way to the United States.

THE EAST.

New-England Agricultural Society—Opening the Boston Public Library on Sunday—The Fishing Schooners in Duress in the Provinces.

Boston, Feb. 7.—At the annual meeting of the New-England Agricultural Society today, Dr. George B. Loring was re-elected President; Daniel Needham, Secretary; George W. Riddell, Treasurer. The Society voted to hold the next annual fair at Lowell.... The House today defeated the bill permitting the opening of the public library on Sundays by a vote of 129 to 95 ....A dispatch from St. Johns, N. B., states that in the case of the fishing schooner *White Fawn*, the Admiralty Court decided that the purchase of bait, of nets, or of supplies of any kind in British waters cannot be construed into an intention to fish in those waters. Friendly vessels have a perfect right to enter British ports, to pass and repass within the three mile limit on their way to their own fishing grounds, and for any lawful purpose. To condemn a vessel for preparing to fish, the Judge said, it must be shown that she was taken in the act of putting out her lines, nets, &c. He, therefore, refuses the motion in her case.

Petition for Release Based on a Change of Jails—Petition Denied.

Boston, Feb. 7.—Julius F. Hartwell, convicted, in June last, of embezzling and loaning United States funds in his possession, came into the Circuit Court, yesterday, upon habeas corpus as petitioner for release from confinement in jail at Pittsfield, he having been removed from the discontinued jail in Lenox to which he was sentenced for five years, and till his fine of $10,000 was paid thereafter. The opinion of the Court was given by Judge Lowell today, and was to the effect that, when the United States placed its prisoners in the custody of the State Sheriffs at their jails they were held as other prisoners were, subject to the State laws regulating transfer from one jail to another in cases of necessity. Hartwell was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Root, of Berkshire County. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court may be taken in the event of failure to obtain a Presidential pardon, a preliminary movement for that purpose having been made.

REV. MR. CHENEY.

Judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court—"Suspension on Terms"—Notice of an Appeal for a New Trial—Possible Disregard of the Verdict by Mr. Cheney and His Congregation.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7.—The Ecclesiastical Court in the case of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney reassembled today, and rendered the following verdict:

We, the undersigned, declare that the said Rev. Charles E. Cheney is guilty of the several charges and specifications contained in the said presentment, and state that, in our opinion, the sentence of suspension on terms—that is to say, suspension terminable on such assurance, given by the respondent, as shall be satisfactory to the Bishop, of contrition for the past and of conformity in matters wherein he has offended for the future, shall be pronounced upon him.

Mr. Fuller, counsel for Mr. Cheney, then rose and said that:

By canon 20 the Bishop may grant a new trial, but he did not know whether the President would assume that power, the Bishop not sitting as President. He would offer a motion for a new trial, which would, of course, be overruled. He had expected that the sentence would have been much less severe, and not being fully determined as to what would be the best course to pursue, he would therefore hand to the Clerk a notice that an appeal was prayed for, and within the next ten days he would determine whether or not to pursue the appeal.

The Court then adjourned, subject to the call of the Bishop.

The severity of the sentence causes much discussion. It is generally reported that Mr. Cheney will continue to act as Rector of Christ's Church, notwithstanding the verdict of suspension by the Ecclesiastical Court, and that the members of his congregation will stand by him. The controversy between Mr. Cheney and the Bishop is, that Mr. Cheney omitted the word "regenerate" in the clause in the order of service for the baptism of infants, as it occurs in the Book of Common Prayer in the Episcopal Church.

A Jealous Negro Fires Promiscuously Into a Congregation Leaving Church.

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.—A colored man named Robinson, inflamed by jealousy toward a rival lover of a girl to whom he was attached, posted himself outside the colored church in Greenwood, near Lockland, in this county, last night, and when the congregation was dispersing, fired into the crowd promiscuously, producing the greatest consternation, and inflicting serious injuries on four persons, named Mason, Copeland, and Mr. and Mrs. Busley. Mr. Busley was shot through the head and arm, and badly hurt. The monster was provided with a carbine and two six-cylindered revolvers, and all were discharged but two balls. He resisted arrest, but he was finally taken into custody by the Police. The people are greatly enraged at the infamous attempt at wholesale murder, and fears are felt that the friends of the injured parties will take summary vengeance.

FIRES.

Destruction of Locomotive Works and Dwellings in Pittsburg—Gin-House and Cotton Burned in Mississippi—Destruction of a Iuka Springs Hotel—Threatened Conflagration in Wheeling—Other Fires.

Pittsburg, Penn., Feb. 7.—This morning a fire broke out in Smith & Porter's locomotive works, in South Pittsburg. Owing to a deficient supply of water, the entire block between Third, Bingham and Carson streets was destroyed by fire. Twelve locomotives were burned. Nearly all of them were light weight, and used for coal-mining purposes. Twenty-three private houses were burned. Eight houses were owned by Woods & Co., whose loss is $10,000, and eight others by William E. Richards; loss $10,000; fully insured. Loss to the locomotive works, $70,000; insured for $30,000. The total loss will be $150,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Memphis, Feb. 7.—The gin-house of Gov. Alcorn, near Friar's Point, Miss., together with 400 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss, $75,000; insured for $50,000....The Iuka Springs (Miss.) Hotel was destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss $60,000. It belonged to Messrs. Price and Terry, of Memphis, and was insured for $15,000.

Wheeling, West Va., Feb. 7.—The gas-works connected with the McLure House is now in flames. An explosion of the gasometer is momentarily expected, when a conflagration must ensue. The Fire Department have arrived at the scene in full force.

Dwelling-House Burned—A Child Burned to Death.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 7.—On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the house of Mr. Dallas Miller, in the town of Wells, Penn., was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents. A little girl four years of age was burned to death. Mrs. Miller left the house some fifteen or twenty minutes before, leaving her two children, two and four years old, in the house alone. As soon as the fire was discovered some men at work near by ran to the house and burst open the door, but the flames and smoke prevented their entrance. Soon after the door was opened the younger child came out of its own accord, and was but little burned. After the building was destroyed the body of the elder child was found on the corner where the bed had stood.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 7.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock to-night in the tempering-room of the American Saw Company, foot of Broad-street, which spread rapidly, and entirely destroyed the whole establishment, comprising six buildings. Loss on buildings and machinery, $125,000; on stock, $50,000. Roebling's Wire Works, adjoining, was saved by the exertions of the firemen and citizens. Insurance about $90,000 in New-York and Philadelphia companies. The Company employed seventy-five men, and their weekly pay-roll amounted to $1,000.

Milwaukee, Feb. 7.—A fire at White Water, Wis., today, destroyed a three-story brick block, corner of Main and Railroad streets. The losers were T. H. Kile, A. F. Galt & Co., Anderson & Holovan, Kenney, Lutman & Brothers, and Miss Stowe. Loss, $50,000.

A $300,000 Fire in Jefferson, Texas—Insurance $200,000.

New-Orleans, Feb. 7.—At Jefferson, Texas, a fire broke out last night in the Russell Building, on Austin-street, by which a whole block was consumed, including the buildings occupied by Grinnan & Wayland, S. H. Stone, H. G. Sheehan, Faulkner & Sohneck, Berge, Nichols & Co., J. P. & J. C. Alford & Pinskidaly. The *Democrat* office was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $300,000; insurance, $200,000.

LATE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor at San Francisco—The Wrecked Crew of the Saginaw Among Her Passengers—General News by Way of Sidney—More Gold Discoveries—Charles Mathews Coming to America.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The steam-ship *Moses Taylor*, from Honolulu, has arrived. She brings as passengers the remainder of the crew of the wrecked United States steamer *Saginaw*, and also:

Capt. M. Sicond, J. K. Coggswell, A. H. Parsons, P. Garet, C. D. Foss, G. H. Robinson, O. Butterworth, H. Main, Dr. A. Frank, Geo. H. Reed, H. C. Blye, J. Godfrey, J. J. Ryan, U. S. N., and ninety-four others from Honolulu; Hon. J. Vogel, Postmaster-General of New-Zealand, and thirty-four other citizens of New-Zealand and Australia.

THE SAGINAW CREW.

Four of the crew of the *Saginaw* have died. None of them died on Midway Islands, though they were limited to rations of one potato and two ounces of bread daily. They obtained seal, turtle and goneys, however, sufficient to sustain life. Of eighty-six of them all reached Honolulu except those who were drowned when the gig reached the Sandwich Islands, as heretofore reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Moses Taylor* brings the following news-letter from Sidney:

Sidney, N. S. W., Dec. 31, 1870.

The Cowper Ministry has resigned, and Sir James Martin formed a new one. Cowper was appointed General Agent in England. Parliament had adjourned to the 14th of January. The present Ministry favor direct California mail service by colonial steamers, independent of New-Zealand.

Extraordinary weather prevailed during the month. At Christmas the weather was as cold as in Winter. There were six days of constant rain and heavy gales. The bark *Rialto*, brigs *Deva* and *Sarah*, and schooners *Missie Maid*, of Riverton, and *Uncle Tom*, were wrecked on the coast.

A new gold mine was discovered at Gulgong, which yields very richly. The lead extends for three miles. All the ground is occupied.

Pemell's steam mills at Sydney have been burned. Loss, $50,000.

The harbor defences are pushed forward rapidly, in view of European complications.

Bishop Barker and Mr. Salomons, the late Solicitor-General, left for England today in the Overland Mail steamer.

The representatives of Sydney University beat the Melbourne Collegians in the annual boat-race and cricket-match.

Prince Alfred left Noumea for Auckland and England on the 28th of November.

Gold has been discovered in New-Caledonia.

Charles Mathews, the comedian, will take passage in the next mail steamer for a visit to California.

The Government has abolished the new tariff, and the ad valorem duties are resumed.

Commerce is extremely dull. Kerosene has advanced; sales of C. at 56 cents. Lumber dearer. Lobsters, 12 cents lower. Wool depressed. Tallow is advancing. Breadstuffs are unaltered. The harvest is large. Exchange—London, 1 franc.

The royal assent has been given to the bill to pay members of the Legislature $1,500 yearly.

The great railway strike is ended. The ringleaders were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

There were great floods along the Murray River, involving an immense destruction of property.

In South Australia several copper mines have ceased work, pending an improvement in the English market.

The laying of the overland telegraph is proceeding rapidly. It is expected that 600 miles will be completed by the end of April next.

There is a good prospect of a large yield of wheat. Two vessels have been chartered to load at Newcross for London.

The Queensland Parliament has been prorogued. It reassembles in April.

Mr. Supple, a Solicitor, was killed by lightning at Ravenswood.

The inhabitants of the northern districts are sending to England a delegate to advocate separation and the formation of a new colony.

The sugar and cotton crops promise well.

The owners of *Wauga-Wauga* and the *City of Melbourne*, have nearly completed an arrangement for direct service from Sydney, calling off Moretan Bay for the Queensland mail hence to Feje, Honolulu and San Francisco.

General Term Supreme Court, Fourth Department.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7.—In the Supreme Court, General Term, for the Fourth Department of the State of New-York, Hon. Joseph Mullen is the Presiding Justice, and Thos. A. Johnson and John L. Tolcott, Associate Justices. The day calendar for Wednesday (to-morrow) is: Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 12, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

The Coal Suspensions—Suffering Business Interests Aroused.

Reading, Penn., Feb. 7.—The Board of Trade this afternoon appointed a committee to confer with committees from other parts in the State authorized to call a State Convention for the absolute suppression of the existing system of coal suspensions. Business interests in this vicinity are beginning to suffer seriously, and manufacturers are very decided in their demands for change.

Steamer Arrived.

The steam-ship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool, Jan. 14; Queenston, Jan. 15, and Halifax, Feb. 4, arrived here last night.

OBITUARY.

Henry Steinway.

Henry Steinway, head of the firm of Steinway & Sons, the celebrated manufacturers of piano-fortes, died at his residence in East Fifty-third-street early yesterday morning, after a protracted illness. He was born in the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, on the 15th of February, 1797. An inherent talent for music, combined with unusual mechanical ingenuity, induced him in early boyhood to make his own musical instruments, on which he played with skill and taste. These were the cythera and the guitar. He first learned cabinet-making at Goslar, where he also worked in an organ factory. After having thoroughly studied the art of piano-making, he founded an independent business, and manufactured grand, square and upright pianos through a long series of years. The consciousness of his own talent and a thorough knowledge of the business led him to seek a wider field for his labor than could be found in a small German State, surrounded on every side by a cordon of Custom-houses. Naturally enough, this attention was directed across the ocean to this country, whose free institutions offered large opportunities to an active, intelligent and industrious manufacturer. In 1849, he sent his second son, Charles, to New-York, to investigate the prospects which the New World offered to the piano trade, and the probability of success. His report was so favorable that early in 1850 Mr. Henry Steinway and his family set sail for America.

Henry Steinway, the father, and his four sons, Charles, Henry, William and Albert, on their arrival in the New World worked in different New-York piano factories, and it was not till the Spring of 1853 that they commenced business for themselves. The beginning was made with modesty in Varick-street, where they rented a rear building and manufactured about one piano a week. The first pianos made by the firm soon attracted the attention of professional musicians, and of the musical public generally, and at the expiration of a year the firm found the building it occupied far too small for their increasing business, which was accordingly transferred to a larger building in Walker-street, near Broadway. The success which attended the firm in the manufacture of pianos, and the proportions it has attained, may be dated from the year 1855. In that year the firm exhibited at the New-York Industrial Exhibition of the American Institute, held in the Crystal Palace, a piano that was constructed after a new system, and which was awarded by the unanimous verdict of the jury, the first prize of a gold medal. The business of the firm continued to increase with such rapidity that in 1858 they were compelled to purchase a large plot of ground, on which to erect a factory proportionate to the demands on their business. This building was erected in 1859, and occupied in 1860. In 1863 it was found necessary to add the southern wing, by which the establishment was extended to its present proportions. Although Henry Steinway, Sr., had for a number of years withdrawn from all active participation in the business of the firm of Steinway & Sons, he had the satisfaction of seeing the business grow to its present dimensions under the skillful management of his three sons, Theodore, William and Albert.

Ball and Supper of the Societe Culinaire Philanthropique.

The ancients, to express their idea of a sumptuous banquet, usually referred to an exemplar orgie when Lucullus dined with Lucullus. We doubt if a better match for the proverb "Lucullus apud Lucullum" could be found than "Les cuisiniers chez les cuisiniers." A yearly supper given by the notable cooks of this City at the close of a ball in aid of the widows and orphans of the "Societe Culinaire Philanthropique" supplies abundant evidence of the propriety of the suggestion. Last night additional proof was given. The annual ball and prandial entertainment took place at Irving Hall, and afforded in the habitual proportion imaginative and sensual pleasure to a very large assemblage. Though a lengthened dancing programme was interpreted by an orchestra which caught and expressed capitally the spirit as well as the letter of a varied selection of dance-music, the preliminary exhibition and subsequent destruction of the supper was the novel, and therefore the notable, feature of the affair. The bill of fare might almost have been held necessary as a catalogue, so completely disguised was the individuality of fish, flesh and fowl. Salmon which, when alive, might have been credited with tremendous leaps, could never have overskipped the high and ornamental walls of richest Montpellier butter surrounding it. *Filets de boeuf*, glazed by a faultless cookery, nestled in valleys of vegetables representatives of every clime and season, and ill-suggestive of the ruin of France, whence the peas, or of the rigor of an American Winter. Quails, prepared for dainty dissection, seemed about to take their flight in all their wealth of form and feather. Pheasants were wrought into a semblance of a Roman hemlet. Bastions and forts vast in height, circumference and solidity, were molded by means of eels, and crenelated with many colored compounds. Napoleon and King William, easily recognizable by characteristic traits, were at hand in the shape of two pigs, attired in the well-remembered uniform of the gendarmes in "Geneviève de Brabant." These master-pieces of *cuisine* came under the head of "Grosses Pièces Froides." They were a tithe only, of course, of numerous wonders of the kind. Under the title of "Grosses Pièces de Pâtisserie" a dozen tremendous results of the art of the decorative confectioner were shown. But we could scarcely do justice to the grandeur the sight presented to the gastronomic eye were we to reprint, with descriptive and critical addenda, the whole *menu du souper*. It was contributed, let us note here, by the members of the Society. And it was not a display of buckram, but an elegant and substantial repast, which had as general approval during the downfall of comestible forts, walls, statues and temples, as, during the progress of the spectacle, it was at first the subject of. At midnight the dining-rooms were thrown open to the guests for permanent occupancy, and the floor of the hall was for a time untrodden to the strains of M. Gaffre's men. The personal efforts of MM. Mehl, Ferand, Deliee and Ranhofer, officers of the Association, of a capable Floor Committee, and a most attentive Committee of Reception, whereof M. J. G. Torrilhon was in all respects a prominent member, conduced much to the harmony and brilliancy of the affair.

Suicide in a Disreputable House This Morning.

George W. Wittemberg, aged twenty-one, and residing at No. 150 York-street, Jersey City, shot himself through the head, this morning, at No. 165 Greene-street, a house of ill-fame, kept by Miss Ann Brown. It appears that Wittemberg accidentally met Kitty Reynolds in the above on New-Year's Day, and recognized her as an old school-fellow of his. Since that time he paid Kitty visits, and stopped at the house during Saturday, Sunday and Monday, being intoxicated regularly every day despite the girl's remonstrances. Having been a singer and dancer at the Theatre Comique under an assumed name, he took Kitty there on Monday and spoke of getting an engagement on the stage for her and himself. This seems to be all that is known at present about Wittemberg.

Last night he entered Kitty's room at 10 o'clock, having been away since 6, and, as he was grossly intoxicated, she induced him to lie down. George awoke at 12½ A. M., and produced a small revolver, and, in his rage and anger at her interference, endeavored to shoot her. The girl bravely closed with him and in hopes of securing possession of the pistol, when he struck her and she ran out of the room. As the girl closed the door George called out that if she did not come back he would shoot himself, so she retraced her steps, just in time to see him place the revolver to his right temple and send a bullet into his brain. The Eighth Ward Police were at once notified of the occurrence and removed the wounded man to the Prince-street Station-house. On his person was found the following letter, hastily written in pencil, and addressed to his mother, Mrs. J. W. Wittemberg. It read as follows:

New-York, Feb. 7, 1871.

Dearest Mother: I hope you will forgive me for committing this rash act, but I cannot help it. I am tired of living. I can live no longer. I know I have been a bad boy, but I will be so no more. Oh, mother, do not weep for me, for you know I am better off, for if I keep on as now I shall drop in the street. Oh, God, forgive me. Kiss Swan for me; kiss them all for me. I am gone. Mother, good-bye.
GEO. W. WITTEMBERG.

The Police detained Kitty Reynolds as a witness, and the unfortunate young man was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, and evidently dying of his wound. It is a singular fact that two of these tragedies should have occurred in the same neighborhood within four days, and with the same motive—drunken jealousy of degraded women.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.12	38	N.	Very gentle	L. Rain.
Baltimore	30.37	35	E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.34	26	S. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Buffalo	29.96	29	S. W.	Very gentle	Snow.
Charleston	30.10	48	N.	Very gentle	L. Rain.
Cheyenne	29.43	21	W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Chicago	30.00	34	S.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.09	35	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.01	33	....	Calm.	Snow.
Corinne	29.52	25	N. E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Detroit	29.95	28	....	Calm.	Snow.
Duluth, Minn.	29.85	21	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.12	69	E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.12	41	W.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
Lake City, Fla.	30.08	56	S.	Very gentle	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.96	28	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.01	64	S. E.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
New-Orleans	30.02	62	N. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
New-York	30.28	30	E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.93	23	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.08	28	S. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.34	28	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.10	35	S. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.07	29	S. E.	Brisk.	Hail.
San Francisco	30.41	59	N. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.08	47	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.03	53	N. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.00	15	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.02	25	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.21	23	E.	Very gentle	Snow.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.16	42	....	Calm.	L. Rain.
Norfolk	30.19	35	N. E.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
New-London	30.29	21	N.	....	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington	28.99	10	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Model Journalism—How to Make Things Pleasant.

From the Pamphlet Entitled the Biter Bit.

About two weeks after the [November] election, Mr. Isaac W. England, the publisher of the *Sun*, who has acted as an intruder in this narrative, and whom we will now kick out of the same, wrote a note to Mr. Tweed, stating that he desired to see him on business of the most momentous importance.

Mr. Tweed, who had not been to his office for some days, came down shortly after the receipt of Mr. England's note, and appointed a time for the interview.

Mr. England was as punctual as most men are when they have to attend to business of *momentus importance*. On being ushered into Mr. Tweed's presence, Mr. England informed him that he (England) came on behalf of Mr. Dana. That Mr. Dana had learned that Mr. Tweed had given his managing editor *money*, and still continued to give him $500 a month, and that Mr. Dana wanted that sort of business stopped.

Mr. England, after talking for some time longer, and with the supreme impudence characteristic of the man, concluded by asking Mr. Tweed *why he* (Tweed) *did not go to head-quarters if he wanted to do business.*

Mr. Tweed sternly replied that his mouth was forever closed as to whatever pecuniary transactions he might have with gentlemen, and that as for going *to head-quarters to do business, he begged to inform Mr. England that he knew of no business at present to go to the head-quarters of the Sun for.*

That Mr. Tweed's reply was not satisfactory to Mr. Dana is quite apparent, for the *Sun* has begun to ridicule him, almost daily, ever since.

We rather guess that Mr. Tweed and other public men whom the *Sun* has black-mailed in the past will not care how much the *biter* attempts to bite in the future, now that his fangs are cut.

As Mr. England was strongly suspected of having undertaken the above mission on his own hook and for his own benefit, a gentleman visited Mr. Dana shortly afterward to ascertain from his own lips whether he had authorized Mr. England to represent him (Dana) to Mr. Tweed.

"Yes, Sir," replied Mr. Dana, "and as I do not intend to take any action with respect to my managing editor, I request of you not to mention to him *that I know anything about his business.*"

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for Two Dollars a year. Five copies, $3; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

What is More Common or Distressing than a Bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

Dandruff on the Head.

A lady or gentleman afflicted with this annoying, uncleanly, unhealthy, scurfy or scaly deposit should consult Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. who cures all diseases or complaints which destroy the hair with special prescriptions.

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Remember the Reading Entertainment at the Universalist Church, in Bleecker-st., THIS EVENING.

James Everdell, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

Hawley—Miller.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871, by Rev. Aaron Snow, Oscar F. Hawley, Jr., of New-York, to Sarah C. Miller, of Miller's Place, Long Island.

DIED.

Brewster.—At Orange, N. J., on Feb. 6, 1871, suddenly, Lemuel Brewster, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will be on Thursday, Feb. 9, at 11½ A. M., from the house of his son-in-law, George S. Stephenson, on Walnut-st., Orange. Carriages will be in waiting at Orange Junction Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Burnham.—At Manchester, Vt., Feb. 4, Anna W., daughter of the late Wm. A. Burnham, Esq.

Clark.—Feb. 6, at No. 449 East 119th-st., New-York, Allie, wife of James Clark.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from the Church of Rev. Dr. Booth, corner of 10th-st. and University-place, New-York.

Corry.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Sutherland, Mrs. Esther Corry, in the 86th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Cogswell.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 5th inst., Mary Van Rensselaer, wife of Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell, and eldest daughter of John Cullen Van Rensselaer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 4 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

Dimon.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a short but severe illness, Amelia Graham, wife of David F. Dimon, and daughter of the late Geo. O. Gunn, M. D., in the 34th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Hastings' church, 42d-st., Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Duryea.—On Monday morning, Feb. 6, Maria Nezbus, wife of Ditmas Duryea, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Church, Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dayton.—On Sunday, 5th, at Rockland Lake Ludicy Dayton, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her sister, Janet Welkie, No. 40 2d-av., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

Gilford.—On Monday, Feb. 6, of measles, Jacob Townsend Gilford, son of Thomas Buchanan and Sarah Gilford, aged 2 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 465 Lexington-av., on Thursday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Glendinning.—On Monday, Feb. 6, Thomas Glendinning, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jas. H. Weild, No. 49 Gregory-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Hayes.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 6, Henry H. Hayes, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, 8th, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Stamford. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 12¼ train from New-York.

Isaacs.—In Jersey City, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, Matilda Romer, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas P. and Maria D. Isaacs, formerly of Omaha, Nebraska, aged 7 years 4 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, W. F. Griswold, No. 187 Grand-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Robertson.—Suddenly, of scarlet fever, Henry L., eldest son of Tim. Y. and Mary A. Robertson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 426 East 120th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

Rodgers.—At sea, on Friday, Feb. 3, John A. Rodgers, aged 3- years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 East 40th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Stephens.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 5, Sarah C., wife of William A. Stephens.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 44 West 10th-st., on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Steinway.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, Henry Steinway, aged 74 years, after a lingering illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Steinway Hall, 14th-st., next Thursday, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The remains will be interred in the family vault on Chapel Hill, Green-Wood Cemetery.

Tobias.—On Sunday, Feb. 5, suddenly, Harriette, beloved wife of Dr. S. J. Tobias.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 49 West 33d-st.

White.—On Feb. 6, William Arthur, eldest son of William and Sarah Elizabeth White, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 63 East 127th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment next morning in Green-Wood. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grand-parents, Wm. W. White and James H. Thorne, are invited to attend. Train leaves 26th-st. at 2½ P. M.

Wilder.—On Feb. 7, Ralph Wells, youngest child of Edward C. and Sophie A. Wilder.

Wilkins.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, in this City, Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, on Friday, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The third public meeting of this Association will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., south-west corner of 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th February, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made by Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, WM. B. OGDEN, Hon. WM. FULLERTON, WM. R. MARTIN, and others.

WM. R. MARTIN, President.
JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

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Charles Sanford,	David H. Knapp,
Charles S. Webb,	Philip G. Weaver,
V. K. Stevenson,	Benj. F. Beekman,

Jonathan Edgar.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND MARKET-MEN.—The butchers of the City of New-York, and all others interested in public markets of said City, are requested to attend a public meeting to be held at the rooms of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, foot of 44th-st., East River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, to interchange opinions in regard to the sale of the public markets, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed necessary.

By order. J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

THE LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASES, for movements of American manufacture, in ladies' and gentlemen's sizes; the most elegant, durable, popular, and the best GOLD WATCH CASES ever made for so little money. For sale by leading jewelers throughout the country.
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JOHN SWAN,
Agent for English Shareholders.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, Feb. 11. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,254.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, Near 17th-st.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1871.

At the request of the Special Committee charged with the investigation of matters relating to the party organization in the City of New-York, the meeting of the Republican State Committee, heretofore called for Thursday, Jan. 26 inst., is hereby postponed for two weeks, and will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New-York, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9 next, at 11 o'clock, to receive and consider the report of the aforesaid Committee, and any other business which may be presented.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Secretary.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Progress of Hostilities—Past and Present—General War News—Concerning Filibustering Expeditions—Executions—Gossip of the Island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871.

The attention of the Government and the Spanish party is fixed with great interest, not on the progress of the war in Cuba, but on the neighboring Island of Porto Rico, which is in a high state of fermentation, and where the so-called ultra Spanish element is represented by a very small minority. The difference between Cuba and Porto Rico is wide, if the mode of labor, the customs of their respective inhabitants, and the geographical conditions of the Islands are considered. The people appear to be of a different race, and the aboriginal carib element has maintained itself with almost absolute purity in many portions of Porto Rico. But the natives of both Islands have one thing in common, their profound hatred of Spain and of Spaniards, and their determination to sever all connection with both, either by force of arms or diplomacy. Every known and unknown measure has been employed by the Spaniards to keep Porto Rico quiet. The revolution of LARA was ill-timed and easily ended. It took the masses, who were unaccustomed to think and act for themselves, by surprise, but another attempt would be successful beyond the shadow of a doubt. The revolutionary party is working among the masses, and the crisis is approaching. Elections for members of the new Cortes have been ordered to take place on the 5th of February. Some are of opinion that the elections will be held as a pretext for insurrection, but the Porto Ricans are not yet sufficiently prepared, and their leaders are men far too able to undertake an enterprise which would not bear prompt success on its face. If Porto Rico rises we shall not see a reproduction of the war in Cuba; the struggle will be short and decisive, not lasting over a month at the utmost; before another month had expired Porto Rico would send reinforcements of men and ammunition to Cuba. The Captain-General, who does not rely on an overwhelming force of volunteers and troops like his *confrère* at Havana, tries to temporize and keep the people in good humor; but Porto Rico is in a serious mood just now, and refuses to be amused or to amuse itself. BALDRICH is smart enough to see this; he knows that blustering and a show of force will not impose on the Porto Ricans, who know as well as the General how many men there are who would defend Spain, and the superior odds that could be brought against them. The Press is free and outspoken, even the *Representacion Nacional*, a paper published by a Spaniard and in the Spanish interest, "pitches into" the Government and handles it without gloves, publishing the most satirical and timely articles against PUIG, a member of the Cortes, representing the ultra element of Porto Rico. The assassination of PRIM it calls the natural consequence of corrupt Governments. The effect of an uprising in Porto Rico on the war in Cuba cannot be overestimated; it would be the end of the revolution. The more intelligent among the Spaniards here know perfectly well that the surrender of men and families will, in time, produce an apparent pacification of Cuba; only the very ignorant believe that matters in Cuba will again assume the shape they bore in years gone by. Then the Cuban was simply a paternally-governed subject, to use a regular Spanish term; he did not need to trouble himself about anything. The Government had him born, baptized, raised and educated, (!) married and buried according to established rules; gave him a permission to reside in a determined place and to earn his own living; collected the taxes from him in a purely paternal spirit, as a matter of favor, and was also kind enough to send him annually a number of poor employes, to marry the best-looking and wealthiest Cuban girls, so as to take the credit of being able to announce that the population of the island was increasing. But liberty was the great thing which everybody enjoyed; one could be as vicious as possible, and the police never suppressed gambling-houses, (because that would have been unwise, from a financial point of view,) and the Government furnished military bands to play at the bull-fights and for safety's sake, constructed a cock-pit in every village. To-day affairs have assumed a different aspect; the Cuban does not want so much government and so much care to be wasted on him; he wants less of that boasted liberty, and still less of that paternal government. The ladies have begun to study these questions, and hundreds of them understand the situation of affairs thoroughly; they teach their less educated and more timid husbands and brothers, and with great success. All Cuban women, with but rare exceptions, are insurgents, body and soul; this will give an idea as to whether it is possible that the rising generation should think of anything else than an independent Cuba, and what is true of Cuba is true of Porto Rico.

THE WAR.

VALMASEDA's dispositions appear to produce great results, especially in the Central Department. For the first time since the beginning of the revolution we hear of prominent Cubans surrendering, and, what is of more importance still, of men with arms. The surrenders hitherto have been principally of families, those of women and children largely predominating; while the number of fighting men has been very small. Since the surrender of Gen. DAMIAN MADRUGA, of the Cienaga de Zapate, and that of Gen. PORRO, near Puerto Principe, we have the report of several more surrenders, some of them being of importance, namely: The surrender of ANDRES DOMINGUEZ with his entire party, composed of four officers and seventy-two men, who not only brought their own arms with them, but also some twenty-five spare rifles. This surrender took place near La Guanaja, on the 28th ult., and was mainly caused by the rapid movements of CHINCHILLA and the establishment of detachments between Magarabourba and the coast. The *Barcelona*, which arrived yesterday, also brought the report that Col. PERDOMO with 119 men had surrendered to Col. BASCONES. PEDROMO is the reputed successor and commander of MADRINALE's Battalion. The Cienaga de Zapate insurgents are surrendering in squads, Capt. SANTOS PEREZ and some others having done so at Hanalana. There is also a rumor that the celebrated JESUS DEL SOL had offered to surrender provided his life was promised him. The Spanish report of the Cuban attack on Zara is a fine bit of writing, and Don Quixote would have been delighted to read the account of it in his tower if he were alive at the present day. The days of giants have not gone by, and the feat of arms as related by the *Diario* merits a place in history. The Cienfuegos newspaper announces the insurrection in the Lajas District concluded. A Spaniard, who arrived from there yesterday, informed your correspondent that he was very glad to learn the fact, as two days previous quite the contrary had been the case. Little by little the truth will come out.

CONCERNING EXPEDITIONS.

We have rumors of the landing of two more expeditions, but nothing positive can be ascertained. A two-masted steamer, supposed to be the *Virginia*, was seen from the house-tops of Trinidad on the morning of the 25th. Fishermen on the Vuelta Abajo coast saw signal-lights on the night of the 23d, and a telegram announced that lights were seen near Consolacion del Norte on the nights of the 25th and 28th. From this it is fair to presume that the parties who intended to land received information of the failure of the first expedition, and kept off, the Vuelta Abajo coast being closely watched. The failure of this movement will interfere seriously with QUESADA's plans, as a rising in the Vuelta Abajo would have necessitated the sending of a portion of the Havana Volunteers; and some are of opinion that a concerted movement was to have been inaugurated so as to raise the negroes on the plantations from Mariel to Matanzas. The remaining two men of the Vuelta Abajo expedition, consisting of BERNARDINO VALDES and a companion, were captured by the Viñales Volunteers and executed.

EXECUTIONS.

RAFAEL GUARDIA Y CESPEDES, a Captain on the staff of the late Gen. MARCANO, was captured and executed on the 23d at Manzanillo. Three men, including ANTONIO HERNANDEZ, were executed at La Guanaja. FELIPE LORENZO DIAZ, JUAN CARABALLO and SEVERO GONZALES were executed at Santiago de Cuba. HILARIO VAZQUES was executed at Trinidad, and others were put to death at other places. The Spaniards continue to believe that the blood-letting system is the one to finish the revolution; experience ought to have taught them their error. Comment is unnecessary. The Spanish papers publish accounts of atrocities committed by Cubans, but the following appears too horrible to be possible. The *Fanal*, of Puerto Principe, says that RAFAEL SILVA, (not RAMON MARIA SILVA, the Ex-Governor,) one of the principal civil chiefs of the Republic, knew that FELIPE CORDERO, a native of Puerto Principe, had a little money, and advised him to surrender it to the Spaniards. In accordance with this advice he left the country on the 8th in company with a negro woman, when they were met by SILVA and four other men, who killed CORDERO and severely wounded the negress, the latter arriving at Puerto Principe and telling the above story. This may be true, but sounds very dubious.

GENERAL NOTES.

RAMON MARIA SILVA and ARTEAGA BORERRO left on the 30th, by the Spanish mail steamer for Cadiz. VALMASEDA sent them out of the country so as not to give the "*intransigentes*" any opportunity to cause trouble.... It is rumored that a number of Cubans in the Central Department intend to surrender.... The weather is very hot.

QUASIMODO.

THE HILL MURDER TRIAL.

Jacob Hill on Trial for Slaying His Wife—Evidence for the Prosecution.

The trial of JACOB HILL, indicted for killing his wife CATHERINE in October last, was continued in the Camden County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday.

JACOB HOER, son of the deceased by a previous marriage, and by occupation a barber, being sworn, said: Lived with my mother, defendant's wife, in October last; was at work on the morning of Sunday, the 30th of October; went home about one o'clock and asked JACOB HILL where my mother was; he was sitting in the yard, and I understood him to say he had not seen her; went up stairs, knocked at the entry door, but received no answer; looked upstairs and saw ROSA HILL, his sister-in-law, standing there; went down-stairs and asked defendant for the key; he said it lay upon the floor inside the entry; broke open the entry door and entered my mother's room, where I found her lying on her left side, dead; left the room and met the prisoner on the stairs; don't remember accusing him of murdering my mother or not; went and informed my sister and relatives; deceased was in her night-dress, and her face was much swollen; my mother was forty-five years old, and only had fits when abused by HILL; she drank at times, but was not what I would call a drinking woman.

CATHERINE HOER, daughter of the deceased, deposed: Went home on Saturday evening about half-past seven; knocked at the kitchen door, but no person came; went to the kitchen door through the bar-room and found the former locked; on looking through the key-hole saw my mother lying on the floor; went upstairs to ROSA HILL; defendant was standing in the bar-room when I went through; neither of us spoke; stayed with ROSA HILL about twenty-five minutes when I heard mother come upstairs, after which I went out on the pavement and looked up at mother's room window through which she seemed to be pacing the floor; went to her door and, on calling her, she answered "CATHERINE is that you?" She put the key under the door and I unlocked it and entered the room and found her sitting on a chair; her face and finger seemed as if they had been struck by something; the prints of teeth were on her cheek, and her finger was mashed; undressed her and put her to bed, and asked her if she wanted anything, when she told me to bathe her face; got some whisky from the defendant and did so; then bid her good night, and she said "Good night, my dear;" never saw my mother alive after; did not notice that she had been drinking—she appeared perfectly sober; went to the house again Sunday afternoon, with my brother and uncle, CONRAD HOEL; went into the bedroom where I left mother the previous night, and found her dead in bed; saw the same marks on her face as were visible the night before; her clothes were where I had originally left them; when I went home I saw my stepfather and two ladies in the kitchen.

Cross-examined—Will be fifteen years old the 23d inst.; mother would often lie down on the kitchen floor and take a nap; she did not require assistance to undress; have seen mother drink intoxicating liquors; she never had fits only when HILL abused her; she was subject to violent fits; she did not drink any of the whisky I procured to bathe her bruised parts with.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, sworn: Was in HILL's house the Saturday afternoon before Mrs. HILL's death; defendant was at the bar; deceased came and hooked the door leading to the bar back against the wall; HILL got up and slammed the door shut; did not hear him say anything; she opened the door again saying, "The door was hers and she wanted it open to give her light to clean out the closet in the entry;" she then went out and HILL again slammed the door to, catching her finger between it and the jamb and mashing it; she came in and threw the blood from her finger on his face, when he struck her on the face and knocked her down backward; on getting up she fell against the counter and cut her cheek; she got up and came toward me and my companion DUFFELL, and asked us would we appear against him; HILL was sitting down when she smeared his face with the blood; she then got some whisky and bathed her finger; HILL spoke to her in German which I did not understand; deceased did not seem drunk at the time.

On cross-examination witness testified to drinking beer with deceased, and often saw her drink port wine.

CHARLES DUFFELL corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness, and also swore he heard defendant say, "I'll fix you, old woman."

THOMAS J. CHEESEMAN also sustained CRAWFORD's testimony, and added that he was in HILL's saloon about nine o'clock on Saturday evening; the prisoner and deceased and an old gentleman were there; Mrs. HILL was much excited, her finger was bleeding, her jaw swollen and bleeding at the corner of her mouth; she asked me in presence of HILL "if I did not think it too bad for JACOB to treat me that way;" she said to defendant, alluding to me, "This gentleman has known me for years;" HILL rejoined, "If he has, he has known you to be a"—(applying an opprobrious epithet.)

Dr. CULLEN, of Camden, who made the post-mortem examination, testified to finding the bruises and cuts already mentioned, and said death was caused by the pressure of a clot of blood upon the brain, produced by the rupture of one or more blood vessels of the membrane of the brain; the blow or fall might have caused it.

At this period the Court adjourned till this morning.

Another Uptown Movement—Exodus of Jewelers from Maiden-Lane to Bond-Street.

Quite a number of the jewelers on Maiden-lane and John-street leave their present places for Bond-street on the 1st of May. The reasons for this exodus are that their customers now prefer to live at the uptown hotels, as accommodation more suitable to the present requirements of life can be obtained at these caravanseries, containing all the modern improvements; also, that it is desirable to be nearer the retail trade, which is following Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. toward Union-square. A number of the jewelers find their present quarters very cramped, badly lighted, and thoroughly inadequate to the proper display of fancy goods. Rents, beside, are very high, and for the same money much finer stores can be obtained in the vicinity of Union-square. About twenty of the largest firms remove, among whom are the Goran Manufacturing Company, American Watch Company, Carter, Hawkins & Dodd, Taylor, Armsted & Co., Ford, Mulford & Co. A number of prominent firms have already moved up, but as those that remain expand no vacancy seems to occur. The stores will all be occupied by new comers, at least for the present, although rumors say that those firms which went uptown made more money last year than those which remained. This general upward movement resembles that of the dry-goods merchants some years ago, when they almost left Hanover-square in a body, for the lower part of Broadway, then moved up to Church-street, and are now contemplating a removal above Canal to the lower part of Thompson, Greene and Mercer streets, where property, at present, commands very high figures. Some of the real-estate brokers think that Maiden-lane and John-street will be occupied by offices, especially as there is some talk of locating the Exchange on the site of the old Post-office. The moneyed interests, however, of Wall-street are too great, and the overwhelming influence of invested capital in costly buildings will still constitute that thoroughfare the shrine of mammon.

Judge Barnard and the Erie Conspirators—Evidences of Fraud.

Some short time since a motion was made before Judge BARNARD to restrain all the defendants from an unauthorized appearance for the Erie Railway, in the suit of RAMSEY *vs.* GOULD and others. The complaint was dismissed as to all the defendants, except D. B. EATON, the former counsel of the Company. As to those in whose behalf the complaint was dismissed, Judge BARNARD has now rendered an opinion in which he says: "In this case, I direct the entry of judgment in favor of the defendants, but without costs or allowance. In a moral point of view, I feel convinced that the conspiracy charged in the plaintiff's complaint existed at the time of the commencement of the action. The plaintiff's counsel failed, however, to establish, by legal proof, the allegations of the complaint. Fraud is the ground-work of the plaintiff's suit. Fraud must be directly proven. It will never be presumed. Let findings in accordance with this be presented to me."

THE PARK-PLACE EXTENSION.

Application to Confirm the Commissioners' Report—Decision Reserved.

In the matter of the extension of Park-place and widening of Robinson-street, the report of the Commissioners, Messrs. JAMES H. COLEMAN, JOHN SCOTT and WALTER ROACH, came up before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to confirm. It appears that the present assessments amount to $715,315, one-half of which is assessed against the City at large, and the other half against the property-owners. The awards amount to $639,848. Several of the property-holders appeared by counsel to oppose the confirmation of the report.

Mr. T. C. T. BUCKLEY, on behalf of several owners, objected on the ground that the notice was insufficient under the statute of 1839, the same being, he claimed, too indefinite as to the extent of the widening; also on the ground that under the statute the holders of leases should have been made the subjects of specific award and compensation. While he admitted that their duties had been impartially discharged by the Commissioners, and complimented them for the careful and patient manner in which they had listened to the arguments of counsel before them, and adjusted the relative rights of the property-owners and the City, Mr. BUCKLEY nevertheless contended that, inasmuch as this was a public improvement intended to benefit the City at large, the Commissioners should have exercised their authority more liberally against the City, as well as on the property assessed for benefit, in assessing an amount sufficient to satisfy the objectors, whose property has been taken for public uses. On these grounds he objected to the confirmation of the report. Mr. BUCKLEY subsequently, in the course of the argument, asked permission to read communications from several of those he represented, including the owners of the Jacobs estate, and the Zimmerman property, withdrawing their objections to the confirmation of the report.

Mr. STEPHEN P. NASH appeared on behalf of Columbia College, and presented a petition on behalf of a majority of the parties originally affected by the improvement, praying for a discontinuance of the proceedings. He, too, would concede impartiality to the action of the Commissioners, but he having a majority of those interested opposed, it was sufficient to defeat the confirmation, though he supposed it would be contended on the other side, that the fact of a portion of the assessment being levied on the City would destroy this objection, and leave the signers of the petition in a minority instead of a majority, as was required by the statute. So far as the awards were concerned, though not so large as his clients thought they were entitled to, yet on the hearing before the Commissioners his objections had been listened to with a degree of courtesy which he scarcely anticipated as the representative of a corporation.

Mr. BOWERS and Mr. OGDEN also appeared for the objectors, Mr. BOWERS claiming that his clients were nearly all lessees from Columbia College whose leases would expire in about five years, and that the remaining time would not suffice to compensate them in the enjoyment of the proposed improvements. He also relied on the petition referred to by Mr. NASH. Mr. OGDEN objected on behalf of his clients, who were not living directly on the proposed improvement, on the ground that trade and commerce were going up-town, and the benefits conferred would not equal the amount of the assessments.

Mr. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, who appeared for the City and in behalf of the motion to confirm the report, said he congratulated himself that the objections to this report were heard in open Court from the lips of able and eminent counsel, and in such a spirit of fairness, and so far as he was concerned, he would meet none of the objections made in any spirit of technicality. With the expediency or inexpediency, the wisdom or unwisdom, of the proposed change, neither he nor the Court had anything to do. The legislative authority of the City had decided that a public advantage would be gained by the change, and they are the proper authority to decide as to its expediency. The petition now presented, which had been prepared and signed in October last, in opposition to the terms of a former report, could not be accepted as an objection to this, especially so as the present report had been specially prepared with a view to overcome all the objections on which the petition was based. This report stands as the verdict of a jury, and the Court can set it aside on no grounds less grave than those which would warrant it in setting aside the verdict of a jury. Counsel for the objectors had called Park-place a dead street, but was it not the very object of the authorities to make it a live street, and thus relieve Broadway of some of that living plethora of which the public have so much reason to complain? So far as the action of the Commissioners was concerned, the amounts of the awards or assessments could not be attacked, unless they had proceeded upon some erroneous principle of law, and this none of the objectors had ventured to contend. As to the insufficiency of the notice, it was a mere technical objection, and the very fact that all the parties had appeared before the Commissioners, and so many learned counsel were here to object, showed clearly that no property-owner had been misled; but, in fact, the notice conformed in the fullest sense to the fullest requirement of the statute. He doubted not, that when this report was confirmed, the gentlemen whom he was glad to see there to urge their objections, while feeling conscious that they had done their duty to their clients, would also feel conscious that a great and needed public improvement had been put in operation.

Judge BARNARD took the papers and reserved his decision.

A Singular Story—A Tramp Confesses Himself a Murderer.

A man, who had given his name as CLARKE, came up from the lodgers' room, at the First Precinct Station-house, Jersey City, on Monday night, and told Capt. JORDAN that a fellow-tramp had made a confession to him of a murder. It seems that a lodger, giving the name of JAMES SMITH, got into an altercation with a German, because the latter refused to give him a chew of tobacco, and told him that he had killed one German already. Afterward, turning to CLARKE, he told him that, with a companion, he had once gotten into some difficulty with a German storekeeper and shot him, afterward robbing the store. They were arrested and broke jail, his companion being afterward hung, he (SMITH) escaping. All this would have been of very little importance but for the fact that CLARKE has been engaged on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and has spent several years at Stroudsburg, Penn., near which place the exact incidents related by SMITH had taken place. CLARKE also testifies to having seen a man arrested about a year ago who answered the description of the murderer, but who was not, and says that SMITH is the exact counterpart of the man whom he saw arrested, and, therefore, answers the description of the murderer. The Police authorities arrested both the men and have telegraphed to Stroudsburg for the truth of CLARKE's statement as to the murder having taken place there. Whether the man SMITH, who gave a different name when applying for lodgings, is a murderer, or whether the matter is only a hoax, can only be known when advice has been received from Stroudsburg.

The Coming Reception of the Irish Exiles.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Irish exiles. Col. CAVANAGH, of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, yesterday issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—This regiment will assemble for parade, at their armory, in full-dress uniform, white cross-belts, white gloves, on Thursday, Feb. 9, to participate in the reception of the Irish exiles. Roll-call of companies at 11 o'clock A. M. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and field music, to the Adjutant, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The commandant expects every member of the regiment to report for duty on this occasion, to welcome these brave men, who periled their lives in trying to gain the liberty of their native country.

By order, Col. JAMES CAVANAGH.
FREDERICK T. GOGGINS,
First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business at the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 7,) was quite active, and a number of transactions was effected. The attendance of buyers and others was more numerous than usual, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The property sold, however, as a rule, was disposed of at low figures, while all the sales made were of a legal character. The real-estate business, it must be acknowledged, does not wear the cheerful look hoped for and expected to characterize it at this season of the year, and a turn in the tide of affairs is anxiously waited for by dealers and brokers. The following is a review of yesterday's sales:

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the trustees and stockholders of the United States Iron-works, in order to close the business, disposed of the real estate owned by the Company, &c. The property offered comprises fourteen lots of land located on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 498 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting in part on the Harlem River. Seven lots nearest the avenue were first sold in one parcel. The lots together form a plot 175 by 100.11, situated on the north side of the street aforesaid, upon which the following buildings are erected: One-story brick foundry, 81.10 by 75; two-story brick machine-shop, 64 by about 38; two-story frame store-house, 36.3x20, and a one-story frame store-house, 25x 77. The buildings, it was stated, are in good repair, having been constructed some four years since. The first bid on the premises was $20,000, from which point the price advanced to $24,500, at which sum JACOB R. TYSON was the purchaser. The remaining seven lots were next sold, also in one parcel, to A. D. GRISWOLD, for $22,000. These lots are vacant, but with them the water grants in the Harlem River were disposed of. Together they have a frontage on the street of 171.2, and on the river of 106.10. The plot is 171.2x106.10x136.1x100.11. For the possession of this valuable property, but little competition ensued upon the offer, and the price realized may be said to be low, as for manufacturing purposes the location is a good one. On Friday at 10 A. M., on the premises above described, Col. MILLER will sell a large lot of property belonging to the Iron Company named, consisting of patterns, castings, tools, and other articles in use at iron-works generally.

The next most important sales yesterday were made by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, as follows: Premises known as Nos. 780½ and 782 Washington-street, south-west corner of Jane-street, including two lots, together being 35.2½ by 63, upon which are two frame buildings, with stables in the rear. The property, sold in one parcel, was first knocked down to DANIEL BRANIFF for $11,700, but he failing to conform to the terms of sale, it was again offered and purchased by B. P. FAIRCHILD for $10,800. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee. A sale of two houses and lots adjoining each other, on the east side of Suffolk-street, south of Broome, numbered 58 and 60 respectively, followed. No. 58, a two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, 18.9x 50, sold by order of HENRY J. BOWEN, executor, brought $5,075, PATRICK O'CONNER being the buyer. No. 60, a two-story frame house and lot 18.9x50.2, sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, brought $5,050, HENRY J. BOWEN purchasing the premises. A two-story frame house and lot, 25.4x50, No. 112 Christopher-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, were next offered by the same firm. The sale was a legal one, in partition, in which Mr. NATHAN was also referee. The property was bought by J. PANGBURN for $9,250, after some quite spirited bidding.

The first transaction of the day effected was a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, GEORGE W. HARDIE, Esq., referee, made by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY. The property disposed of embraces a three-story frame house and lot, 25 by 100.4, located on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The mortgage foreclosed in the suit in question was for $3,000, and the premises were sold subject to an additional mortgage of $3,000 held by the Germania Savings Bank. As was the case with ROBERTS & MCGUIRE's first sale, the property was first knocked down to LEWIS ASH for $7,700, but owing to some misunderstanding it was again put up and sold to W. H. PAINE for $6,500. No other business was transacted.

To-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are announced to take place: A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer a two-story and basement house and lot, located on One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Second and Third avenues; also, five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, east of Third-avenue. JAMES M. MILLER, at a Supreme Court sale, will dispose of the premises known as No. 332 Monroe-street, near Grand, comprising a three-story brick house and lot, and also lot No. 307 Henry-street, near Scammel, together with the improvements thereon. In addition to the above, at a partition sale, BLACKWELL & MARKS will dispose of a farm of sixty acres, located near Stamford, Conn., about thirty miles from the City. For to-morrow, at the Exchange, several sales of interest are noticed.

The attention of parties seeking either dwellings or business property to lease is directed to the opportunities, as presented through our business columns. Dwellings, desirably located, are thus advertised to let by WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, corner of Broadway, Seventh-avenue and Forty-fourth-street and No. 55 Broadway, and by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-street; ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West Thirty-fourth-street; WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street; A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-street, and A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-street. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-street, advertises desirable property on lease at both Harrison and Rye, in Westchester County. Stores and offices, well located for business purposes, are offered by EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-street; L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 Third-avenue, (Bible House;) A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-street; TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-street, and others. The list of property offered at private sale is also large and, for reference, of special value.

WM. S. JENNINGS, No. 33 Pine-street, reports having recently effected private sales as follows, at the prices annexed: One lot with gore on Ninety-ninth-street, twenty feet west of Madison-avenue, for $5,500, and one lot on Ninety-ninth-street, 275 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $4,500.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.	
7 lots, with buildings thereon, n. s. 118th-st., 498 ft. e. of Avenue A; plot, 175x100.11	$24,500
7 lots, with water grants in Harlem River, n. s. 118th-st., 673 ft. e. of Avenue A; plot, 171.2x106.10x136.1x100.11	22,000
By Roberts & McGuire.	
2 lots, with frame buildings thereon, w. s., Nos. 780½ and 782 Washington-st., s. w. corner of Jane; lots together, 35.2½x63	$10,800
2-story and attic brick-front house and lot, e. s., No. 58 Suffolk-st., 37.6 ft. s. of Broome-st.; lot, 18.9x50	5,075
2-story and attic frame house and lot, e. s., No. 60 Suffolk-st., adjoining above, 18.9 ft. s. of Broome-st.; lot, 18.9x52	5,050
2-story frame house and lot, e. s., No. 112 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts.; lot, 25.4x80	9,250
By Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury.	
3-story frame house and lot, s. s. 59th-st., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av.; lot 25x100.4	$6,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, NO. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, six-story marble building, 25x100, lot in fee.
Also, by same estate,
the four-story modern brown-stone, desirable dwelling, with furniture, No. 3 Rutherford-place, Stuyvesant square, lot in fee.
Also, by same estate,
No. 50 East Ninth-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling and lot, leasehold.
Apply only to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, IN the best location in this City, an elegant English basement house, finished in hard wood, with walls and ceilings frescoed and decorated by Marcotte; the house is well built and in perfect order from cellar to garret; has burglar alarm, Hanson pump, wooden mantel, and everything of the best and most costly quality; the furniture was mostly made to order in Paris; carpets made to order; price, $37,500 without, or $47,500 with furniture; possession at any time; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

53D-ST., NR. 5TH-AV., 4 S. H.S.B.S.H...$55,000
53d-st., near Madison-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h....... 40,000
37th-st., between 5th and 6th, 4 s. h. s. b. s. h...... 40,000
53d-st., between 5th and 6th, 4 s. h. s. b. s. h....... 35,000
54th-st., bet. Lex. and Park avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h.... 22,500
Lexington-av., near 59th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s. h...... 18,000
61st-st., bet. Lex. and 4th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s. h... 20,000
28th st., near 8th-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h.............. 24,000
At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West 38th-st., nr. 8th-av.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x 50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR LOTS, TOGETHER with the four-story brick building thereon, situate on West 37th-st., near 8th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, in 78th-st., near Madison-av.; the house is 24x60x100; just finished, and in complete order.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER houses and lots in all parts of the City for sale. Parties looking for cheap and desirable building lots, or dwellings, are invited to call and examine our lists.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

$225,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property, and mortgages cashed by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations on east and west sides of the City; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV. FOR SALE.—The store property No. 375 6th-av., north-west corner of 23d-st., about 23x63; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 193 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling on 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; will be sold cheap. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park; also on the west side, near to and on the Boulevards.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

$50,000.—ONE OF THE FINEST houses in 34th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
House and lot on 31st-st., near Madison-av.
House and lot on 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
House and lot on Livingston-place.
House and lot on 19th-st., near 2d-av.
House and lot on 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
House and lot on Lexington-av., near 34th-st.
House and lot on 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
House and lot on 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
House and lot on 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
House and lot on 52d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
House and lot on 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
House and lot on Lexington-av., near 61st-st.
House and lot on Lexington-av., between 5th and 6th avs.
House and lot on 23th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
House and lot on 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
House and lot on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
House and lot on 57th-st., near 2d-av.
House and lot at Tremont, near depot.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PROPERTY owned by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Duane, Jay and Staples sts., with a fine and very large marble building, with steam-power, &c., about 100x100; and a substantial one-story brick store-house about 50x100 feet.
ALSO FOR SALE,
BROADWAY PROPERTY—The marble banking building, about 37 feet wide, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, near Pine-st., and adjoining the Metropolitan Bank.
ALSO ON BROADWAY, corner of Franklin-st., through to Franklin-alley, the fine brown-stone building lately occupied by the Merchants' Union Express Company, about 50x150, with lights on three sides, heated by steam, and modern in every respect.
ALSO TO LET,
The spacious, well-lighted, airy banking floor of Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, about 37x90 feet, supplied with large vaults, &c., &c. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIFTH-AVENUE FULL-SIZED modern dwelling and lot in fee, near 44th-st., for sale. Also building lots on 5th-av., south of Central Park.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE DESIRABLE dwelling-houses Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Hicks-st.; No. 49 Orange-st.; No. 18 Nassau-st.; No. 98 Duffield-st. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Countr H mes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, SOMERVILLE,
ROSELLE, CLINTON,
WESTFIELD, BLOOMSBURG, &c.,

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

$6,000.—ONE AND A QUARTER miles from Milburn Depot, in New-Jersey; one hour from New-York; residence containing ten rooms; good stables; two and a half acres of land, with over 500 feet frontage on turnpike; excellent water.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x100; valuable water right; price $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—DEsirable houses, lots, country-seats, and farms for sale, exchange, and to let. Apply to A. D. MELLECK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite the station, or to general office, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO EXCHANGE FOR dry goods or groceries, a desirable residence on the Mountain, valued at $15,000; small mortgage.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE, A VERY fine new house, middling size, and all right; half a mile from depot. Dr. DODGE, 15 West 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MONROE-ST., (RUTGERS-PLACE,) AND CHERRY-ST., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
MONROE AND CHERRY STREETS—The nineteen valuable lots on Monroe-st. (Rutgers-place) and Cherry-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts., together with the three-story frame dwelling known as the Crosby Mansion, covering five of the above lots; each lot 20 feet front and rear by about 163 feet deep. Terms of sale—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. interest.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 216 AND 218 CHERRY-ST., NEAR PIKE-ST., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
CHERRY-STREET.—The valuable property on north side of Cherry-st., between Pike and Pelham sts., known as Nos. 216 and 218, together with the three-story and attic brick houses, each 22.6 ft. by about 45 ft. deep; with possession May 1, 1871; lots each 22.6x117 ft.
Terms of sale, maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 19 6TH-AV., OPPOSITE AMITY-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
SIXTH-AVENUE.—The valuable property on west side of 6th-av., known as No. 19, directly opposite Amity-st., together with the four-story attic and basement brick store and dwelling, 17.10x45 feet, and three-story extension 17.10x27 feet; lot 17.10x100 feet. Possession May 1, 1871, or sooner if desired. $15,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 M., AT THE EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HAIGHT, DECEASED.
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop and fine basement, and all the modern improvements, No. 149, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 20 feet by half the block; house, 20 by 55 feet; title perfect; $17,000 can remain on mortgage.
N. B.—Two mirrors will be sold separately from the house.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.
F. R. SHERMAN, Executor, No. 54 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF STORE NO. 328 GREENWICH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GREENWICH-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Duane and Jay sts., No. 328. Lot 25x80 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT SALES-room No. 111 Broadway, 5 Harlem lots on 112th-st., near 3d-av., and a house and lot on 111th-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.
If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.
On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SALE PEREMPTORY.
(By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.)
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots of land, with the improvements, north side 118th-st., commencing 498 feet east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River; seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel, with the water-front, and the other seven lots together with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of furnaces, ranges, plumbers' pipes, sinks, &c.; patterns and flasks, engine and boiler, tools, shafting, pulleys, lathes, pig-iron, coal, sand, &c., &c.
Map and particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased. Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—the four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.
Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—the six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.
No. 42 Fulton-st.—the store.
130th-st.—the three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 225 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.
The new and elegant Ohio stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.
Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 121 WEST 15TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., No. 121. The house is 53 feet deep, contains the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 20x103.3 feet.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
and others who intend
DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

TO LET,
BUSINESS PREMISES
now being erected in the best part of
LOMBARD-STREET,
the finest position in
THE CITY OF LONDON,
The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to
THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

BROADWAY—TO LET—THE SPAcious double marble store and basement, No. 596 Broadway, 55x200 feet, suitable for wholesale business. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

EIGHTH-AV. STORES TO LET—desirably located between 44th and 45th sts. They are first-class in every particular, and suitable for drug, dry-goods, house-furnishing and grocery stores. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AV.—STORE TO LET—NO. 595 6TH-av., extending through to Broadway; size 12½x80; possession immediately; rent, $1,500. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

TO LEASE—STORE NO. 651 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.; size, 25x100 feet, or 25x200 feet, to suit; also basement and lofts; immediate possession. Apply on premises to WM. L. BURKE.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the valuable property south-east corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story brick stores Nos. 8 and 12 Platt-st. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, a house for business purposes. Address A. J. MCKAY, Box No. 6,753 Post-office.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE UPPER PART of stores Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st.; being 50 by 108 feet in depth. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 176 Duane-st.; first-class for grocery or provision business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—BUY YOURSELF A HOME.—THE following houses are for sale very reasonable:
Four-story brick and brown-stone, in 33th-st., one block west of Broadway; only $17,500.
Four-story brown-stone, high stoop, in 50th-st., near 5th-av., 21x55x100; Columbia College lease; only $24,000.
Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 54th-st., near Madison-av., 22x60x100, in fee, elegantly finished; only $38,000.
Brown-stone house in 19th-st., near 5th-av., 22x60x100, first-class neighborhood; only $30,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST-ARRANGED and most conveniently located apartments in the City; four lines of cars pass within one block; each floor is complete in itself, and will have range, tubs, bath-room, water-closet, &c., and will be rented reasonable, to first-class tenants only.
Apply to
WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
Corner Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.,
and No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET AT RYE—ON THE MILTON road, ten minutes' walk from the depot, a good and convenient house, containing 12 rooms, cistern and well water brought into the house, carriage house, good garden, fruit trees, pasture for cow, three acres of ground, &c.; a very pleasant and healthy place; rent $800 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York; or Mr. FIELD, ticket agent, Rye depot.

TO LET AT HARRISON, ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—A convenient and roomy house, 12 rooms; good garden, fruit, out-buildings, pasture for cow, &c.; very pleasant and healthy; three minutes' walk from depot; rent $750 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York, or of W. H. SEYMOUR, ticket agent at the station, who will show the premises.

HOUSES TO LET, DESIRABLY LOCATED, and with all the modern improvements. No. 29 East Washington-place, No. 11 East 13th-st., No. 61 West 15th-st., 7th-av., near 44th-st., West 55th-st., West 61st., and 6th-av., near 56th and 57th sts. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av., and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON THE 5TH-av., in the vicinity of Central Park, to let or lease on reasonable terms; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, or Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, No. 342 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th-sts., from 1st of May, at $4,200 per annum. For particulars and permit apply at No. 96 Beekman-st., in the store.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, very elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, delightfully located in 37th-st., near Park-av. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway.
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. B. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, where she has lived 17 years, No. 3 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; would do a part of the washing; is an excellent cook and baker—bread, pastry, &c.; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 338 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; is a good dress-maker; cuts and fits in every style; good reference. Call at No. 493 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 458 4th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AT DRESS-making, by the day or week, or any kind of family sewing. Call at No. 458 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 East 18th-st.

ATTENTION.—CAPABLE SERVANTS FOR every capacity for City and country, Protestants and Catholics, of all nations, at the office, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also, boys' clothing; is a good shirt-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing; also, all kinds of fancy work; understands all kinds of work for the sewing-machines; very best references. Call for two days at No. 342 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; can trim nicely. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 233 Third-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and help dress-makers. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 110 West BU30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 118 West 31st-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good references can be given. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman to wait on a lady and do some light work; is willing to make herself useful. Apply to her employer, No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City references. Call for two days at No. 391 5th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SIMM'S OFFICE, NO. 841 6TH-AV., SUPplies first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity; farm hands direct from the South. Call and leave your orders for the Spring.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACtical English gardener, married, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, plants, vegetables, &c., and the general routine in gardening. Address GARDENER, second floor, No. 22 Nassau-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and an excellent groom, sober, honest and industrious; best City references from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, or will make himself generally useful; good driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; sober, industrious and honest; best City references. Address J. M., No. 30 East 26th-st., stables.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in a private family; is a careful and sober man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; best City reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young German as coachman or groom, in a private family; City or country; can give good references. Address R. K., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a quiet private family by a Protestant; Englishman; good references. Address WAITER, No. 229 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A situation as good waiter in a small private family; good reference. Address CONSTANT, for three days, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter, or to drive and take care of horses; has the best of City references. Address T. J. T., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single man; best City reference. Call on or address M. R., at Messrs. Studley & Co.'s, Nos. 393 and 395 4th-av., nearly opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country; can milk. Address No. 58 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Address for three days No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business. Call on or address R. M., No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a strictly sober man; good references can be given. Call or address by note at No. 157 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the drug-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has five and a half years' references from his last place; is married and no family. Address A. B., for two days, No. 57 West 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., near 25th-st., several laundresses, cooks, house-workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, in short girls for every kind of work, all nations, Catholic and Protestant, for best situations now ready.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER MAN; with best City reference. Apply at No. 238 5th-av., before 1 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE "SALON DU HAUT TON," NO. 399 6TH-AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 399 6th-av., the lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class restaurant known as the "Salon du Haut Ton." The stock consists of plated ware, linen, gas-fixtures, &c.; will be sold in one parcel for cash. Terms—Twenty-five per cent. on day of sale, balance the following day.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
285 Shares International Ocean Telegraph Company, $100 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY J. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
4,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,205 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Fidelia*, from Palermo.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.
ELIZABETH BALMFORTH,
Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of August, 1870.
ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.
au17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 231 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.
SARAH ACKERMAN,
Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.
s21-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 231 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
s28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 15
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Trojan	Wed., Mar. 1
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Dorian	Wed., Feb. 15
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 29
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Dacian	Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 15, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau). Feb. 16.
..........Feb. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.

OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts During the Year 1870.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.		$1,804,275 32
For Interest		371,361 26
For Interest, &c., accrued		100,535 13
Total		$2,276,171 71
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$530,013 57	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	282,736 29	
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus, Interest on Dividend, &c.	609,554 60	—$1,422,304 46
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$77,364 91	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Interest accrued on same	2,418,355 31	
Loans on Policies in force	2,314,027 79	
United States and New-York State Stocks	706,850 00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	680,428 53	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	683,725 00	
[Market value of the Securities, $866,312.]		
Interest due to date, and all other property	58,364 82	—$6,924,116 00

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Sec'y.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
JAN. 1, 1871.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
OFFICE NO. 48 WALL-ST., Jan. 1, 1871.

Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$3,351,424 86
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received for premiums	$675,411 09	
Amount of interest received from all sources	222,170 30	
Profit on investments	5,026 37	— $902,607 76
Total		$4,254,032 62
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$205,868 34	
Purchased policies	70,363 95	
Life annuities, endowments and reinsurance	1,309 39	
Dividends to policy-holders	110,832 93	
Interest paid stockholders on $200,000 guarantee capital	14,000 00	
Commissions	77,795 71	
Advertising and physicians' fees	10,439 43	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, agency expenses, printing, revenue stamps, postage, &c.	77,099 67	— 567,709 42
Cash assets, per enumeration below		$3,686,323 20
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank and Trust Company	$74,718 57	
United States stocks, at market value	381,875 00	
New-York City, County and Brooklyn stocks, at market value	657,688 67	
Bonds and mortgages secured by real estate, valued at full double the loans	1,712,250 00	
Loans on existing policies, with interest accrued	684,626 67	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	108,380 16	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	29,553 69	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1871	11,242 69	
Temporary loans, secured by collaterals	23,094 22	
Balance due from agents	1,075 04	
Furniture and office fixtures, including agencies	1,720 49	
Cash assets Jan. 1, 1871	$3,686,323 20	
Applicable as follows:		
Guaranteed capital stock	$200,000 00	
Amount of losses reported and unpaid	24,710 00	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies, insuring $18,456,382, participating insurance at 4 per cent Actuaries' net premium	2,396,753 00	
Present value of outstanding dividends to policy-holders	375,304 71	
Reserved as cost of collecting premiums deferred and in course of collecting, also commissions unpaid	14,833 39	—3,011,601 10
Divisible surplus		$674,722 10

From the undivided surplus of $674,722 10 a dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium, after March 4, 1871, to each participating policy proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES SUYDAM, late merchant.
JAMES MARSH, late merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT, late merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD, late President Mercantile Bank.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER, late President Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS, Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL, Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, L. I.
HANSON K. CORNING, Merchant, South-st.
EDWARD MINTURN, Merchant, Water-st.
JAMES GALLATIN, late President Gallatin National Bank.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, Merchant, Front-st.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM M. HALSTED, Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
APOLLOS R. WETMORE, Merchant, Greenwich-st.
FREDERICK SHELDON, Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President of Manhattan Bank.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD, late merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, No. 26 Exchange-place.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Counselor, No. 48 Wall-st.
WILLIAM A. OGDEN HEGEMAN, Counselor, No. 55 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenberg & Peckham,) No. 18 Wall-st.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President, No. 48 Wall-st.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, Secretary, pro tem.
WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Cashier.
A. H. BUCK, Medical Examiner.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSKO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

IOWA BONDS.

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by

CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 6 Broad-st.,
New-York.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-holders will be held at the Company's office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., Friday, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 23.
E. R. SAMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP OF the year 1868 are requested to call for the same before Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.
W. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IM-proved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK AND AUSTIN SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A Corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New-York on or about the 2d day of August, 1866, do hereby, pursuant to the statute in such case provided, report and state that the amount of the capital stock of said Company is FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($500,000;) that the whole amount of said capital has been paid in, and that the existing debts of said Company do not exceed the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX 01-100 DOLLARS, ($199,646 01-100.)

That no part of said capital has been paid in in cash, but that the Trustees of said Company have purchased mines and other property necessary for their business, and in payment therefor have issued stock to the whole amount of said capital.

J. H. BROWER, President.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
JOHN B. TREVOR,
JOSEPH WALKER, } Trustees.
H. A. ROBBINS,

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: E. R. Seccomb, Secretary of the New-York and Austin Silver Mining Company of the City of New-York, being duly sworn doth depose and say that the foregoing report, signed by Chas. Burrall Hoffman, President, and by a majority of the Trustees of the New-York and Austin Silver Mining Company, is true.
E. R. SECCOMB, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1871.
CHARLES M. WILEY, Notary Public, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 22d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK ATTRITION PULVERIZING COMPANY certify, in conformity with section eleven of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 27th February, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining and chemical purposes," that the capital stock of the said "The New-York Attrition Pulverizing Company" has been fully paid; that said stock consists of four hundred shares, at fifty dollars the share, making a capital of $20,000. That of this amount, ten thousand dollars, two hundred shares, has been paid for in cash, and ten thousand dollars in its equivalent, a certain patent machine for pulverizing ores and rocks, for which two hundred shares of full paid stock were issued for the purchase of said patent.

And The New-York Attrition Pulverizing Company also report in conformity with section twelve of the above named act, the foregoing certificate as a part of their annual report, adding that the present existing debts of the said Company do not exceed the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars.

In witness whereof we, the President and a majority of the trustees of The New-York Attrition Pulverizing Company, do hereto attach our respective signatures, and, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the above is in all respects true.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1871.

JOHN POST, President.
V. B. KEYERSON,
E. MACK, } Majority of
ABEL J. COLLINS, } Trustees.

Sworn before me this 6th day of February, 1871.
FERD. TENNYMAN,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York.

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't
JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3,377.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—The following sums: $10,000, $7,500, $3,500. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, second floor front room and hall; bedroom nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. References required.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE, comfortable third story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons at $18 per week.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, $14 and $16 per week, at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely-furnished floor, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired; in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATly furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. Apply at No. 78 Lexington-av.

NO. 224 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Rooms to let, with or without board; furniture of the house entirely new.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board in a private family. Please state terms and address A. V., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS ASSOCIATION,
Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable at their office on and after Feb. 8, 1871.
J. C. SMITH,
Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Western and Northern passengers will be forwarded by Harlem Railroad until New-Hamburg Bridge is rebuilt, when this notice will be discontinued.

Trains leave Twenty-sixth-street Station at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M. Through sleeping-cars on 8 P. M. train.

FEB. 8, 1871.
C. H. KENDRICK,
General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA.

All novelties postponed for the present. Eighth week of SARATOGA!

Characters by Misses Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert; Messrs. Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, Whiting, Devere and others.

Eleventh SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

W. M. HOLLAND..........Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, Feb. 6,
And every evening except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS.......as.......FANCHON

NEW LECTURE

BY
REV. J. HYATT SMITH,
IN
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 8 P. M.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

To be had at the American Tract Society Publishing House, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., and C. W. Harris' Music-store, No. 481 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 133 Chambers-st.; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohental, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

AMATEUR READINGS BY MESSRS. JAMES CUSHING, JR., QUENTIN MCADAM, STEVENSON TAYLOR and Misses IDA WOOLLEY and BELLE D. MELVILLE, THIS EVENING, at the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., for the benefit of the Universalist Mission Chapel fund, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.
HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Milliman's Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
PETER DOLAN, President.
JULIEN CREVIER, Jr., Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–'71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 12–19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.
17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STRAUSS and MEYER YOUNG, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Strauss and Meyer Young, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,711.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of A. DELANCEY BRIGHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of A. Delancey Brigham, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1870.
HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
f1-law3wW* No. 200 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE P. KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theodore P. Kelly, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871.
f1-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. LOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas H. Low, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York City, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja25-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 37th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER..........J. E. HAYES

THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
GEORGE L. FOX
Will appear as
G. L. ARMAND JEAN DES ETATS UNIS,
With the Cardinal virtues, in the
RICHELIEU
Of the period,

Assisted in his Cabinet by the following members, selected expressly from various states and conditions:

ADA HARLAND..........Secretary of Hymen
LILLIE ELDRIDGE..........Secretary of Venus
LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS..Secretary of Momus
H. R. TEESDALE..........Secretary of Olympus
E. COLEMAN..........Secretary of Hades

And in addition every member of the present Cabinet will retain office.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
As follows:

Scenic Department..........HAYES and JOHNSON
Costume Department..........Miss TRIMBLE
Decorative Department..........R. CUTLER
Mechanical Department..........JAMES TATE
Bank Department..........M. L. SUTTON
Musical Department..........F. STREBINGER

The power behind the throne,
JOHN H. SELWYN.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Owing to prior engagements of
MISS LUCY RUSHTON,
the management announces the last four nights of
RED HANDS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 10, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
LUCY RUSHTON,
on which occasion, first time in America, the comedy of
GLITTER, AND RED HANDS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
TODAY, AT 2 P. M.
THE COLEMAN CHILDREN IN
MILLY AND NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........(14th-st.)..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
AT 2½ P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BESWICK, DUTTON AND ALLEN,
UNRIVALLED CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS,
in the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
BAREBACK RIDING BY
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
and
WILLIAM DUTTON.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE.—To-night, Ann Eliza, Seebach, Ann Eliza; Veneta, Princess Henrietta. Thursday, Tauschung auf Tauschung. Friday, Love and Intrigue, (Kabale und Liebe.)

DRY GOODS.

AT RICHARD MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

CONTINUATION SALE.

Having purchased the stock and lease of the adjoining store, consisting of

FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, &c.,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, NAPKINS,
TABLE LINEN AND SMALL WARES,

I am now selling them at my store, corner 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST., AT HALF THE ORIGINAL COST, to close out previous to commencing store alterations.

I WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY,
THE CHEAPEST LINE YET OFFERED
IN LADIES' READY-MADE UNDER-CLOTHING

500 dozen Ladies' Chemises and Drawers, excellent muslin, trimmed with tape and ruffling, 50c.
1,000 dozen, same style, much better, 65c. and 75c.
1,300 Night-gowns, trimmed, well made, 94c.
1,000 Night-gowns, with yoke and trimmed, $1 25, $1 50.
1,000 dozen fine muslin tucked Walking Skirts, 55c., 60c., 75c., 88c., and $1.
50 dozen French-tuck Walking Skirts, $1, usual price $1 75.
100 dozen Marseilles Aprons, 40c., 45c., and 47c.
100 dozen Trail Skirt, tuck and flounce, $2, $2 25.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

25 different styles of Corsets, including all the leading makes and styles, at lowest prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

800 dozen Child's English Hosiery, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
Ladies' regular made English Hose, 20c., 22c., 25c.
Ladies' best English and Balbriggan, 30c., 35c., 38c., 42c., and 50c.
200 dozen Gents' best English Socks, 20c. pair.

ALL REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.
I AM NOW OPENING

a very large and choice assortment of Real Laces, Barbes, Handkerchiefs and Coiffeurs, Black and Colored Velvets, Velveteens, Silks and Poplins,

ALL OF BEST QUALITY,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

5,000 yards finest Poplins, $1 25, worth $2.
100 handsome Black Alpaca Suits, $6.
Elegant Swiss Suits and Overskirts equally low.

RICHARD MEARES,
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FURS, BONNETS AND Hats, warranted half price; odd Muffs, Capes, and children's Furs. Infant's Fur Coats $6, worth $20; Mink Hats, $6. BINN'S millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.

If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.

Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INVALUABLE INVENTION.

Those meaning business will do well to call and examine the model at the office of the Metropolitan Collar Company, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN CAPT. Cook's patent "NICKEL ALLOY." Is handsomer and more durable than silver-plating and costs less than one-half. Is used for plating steam-engines, boilers and all the machinery, pipes, &c., contained in steam-ships. Wanted, capitalists having $20,000 each to call upon us, examine samples and form an association for working the above patent. For sale, also, entire right, or manufacturing rights, on royalty of Capt. Cook's patent "VARIOMETER." No intelligent navigator hereafter will sail without one. Call and see sample. E. H. GIBBS & CO., 98 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF W. C. ROGERS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, NO. 26 JOHN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1871.

MR. JAMES GLYNN AND MR. THOMAS BARRINGTON withdraw from our firm, and their interest ceases on this day.
W. C. ROGERS & CO.

NOS. 363, 365, 367 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

MR. WILLIAM A. DUBOIS IS AD-mitted a partner in our firm from this date.
WETMORE & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 8,
Robertson's military drama,
OURS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 9..........MONEY
FRIDAY, Feb. 10..........MONEY
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 11, (second time,)
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
On MONDAY, Feb. 13, will be presented,
FIRST TIME
this season, T. W. Robertson's charming comedy,
HOME,
as originally performed in this Theatre by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss HELEN TRACY and others.
Mr. Robertson's new comedy,
BIRTH,
is also in ACTIVE PREPARATION.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11,
LAST MATINEE OF
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and
USED UP.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK.
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,)
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL, in MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co's. music store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.
Introduction of an
ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES, MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
The celebrated RIZARELLI BROTHERS and the SIEGRIST MIDGETS.
EIGHTH WEEK of the GREAT MAJILTONS, and MOE and GOODRICH, the SKATERS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAURA
KEENE
in
HUNTED
DOWN
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
WEDNESDAY Feb. 8, at 2½ P. M.,
Mr. SIDNEY WOOLLETT
will recite Longfellow's
HIAWATHA.

Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

LECTURES.

THE HUMAN FACE.

Dr. O'LEARY lectures TO-NIGHT, at Great Hall, Cooper Institute, on "Physiognomy, or How to Know a Stranger by his Appearance, his Form, Complexion, Face, Hair, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Chin, Hands, Feet," &c., extensively illustrated with a set of ingeniously-contrived paintings.

Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Private lectures, ladies only, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS; men only, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

JAMES PARTON, ESQ.,

WILL LECTURE AT
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1871.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets at all the principal book and music stores and hotels, and at the hall.

DR. JOHN LORD

Will lecture in Association Hall, on
THURSDAY, FEB. 9,
ON QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Y. M. C. A.—SYRIA AND PALESTINE.—W. C. PRIME, Esq., will deliver a lecture on the above subject at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 P. M. The lecture to be properly illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs of scenery in the Holy Land. Admission, 50 cents.

THE ART OF PROLONGING LIFE. —Dr. JOHN P. GARRISH will deliver a lecture upon *The Art of Prolonging Life*, at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between Clinton and Waverley places, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Singing before and after the lecture, by the children's choir of the church. Tickets, 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING,
Corner of Houston and Greene sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pine-apples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
500 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermacelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
Chief C. S. Department of East.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF A FUR COLLAR, lost Sunday, 10½ A. M., on or near the corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.
LANCASTER & CO., No. 817 Broadway.

ALBANY.

Regents of the University—Nominations of Both Parties Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Caucuses of both parties in the Legislature were held at the Capitol this evening, to nominate candidates for Regents of the University, who are to be elected by the Legislature to-morrow. The Republicans nominated HORACE GREELEY and D. W. BRISTOL. The Democrats nominated JOHN L. LEWIS, of Yates County, and HORATIO G. WARNER, of Monroe County. The Republican caucus adopted resolutions thanking Senators CONKLING and FENTON for their course in advocating the repeal of the income tax.

THE SENATE.

The Senate today held a brief session and disposed of several bills in Committee of the Whole. Among them was GENET's bill to prevent bone-boiling and fat-melting in New-York City after the 1st of June next. Senator CREAMER offered a resolution calling upon the Harlem River Railroad Company for information as to whether the provisions of the law authorizing the construction of the depot at Forty-second street had been complied with, and asking by what right Mr. VANDERBILT had taken public property and blocked up public streets in the building of said depot.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The New-York State Medical Society (Regulars) meets here this evening. A large number of delegates have already arrived. The annual address before the Society will be delivered to-morrow evening by the President, Dr. VANDERPOOL, of Albany. S.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Republicans of both Houses of the Legislature met in the Senate Chamber this evening to nominate candidates for Regents of the University in place of GIDEON HAWLEY and ROBERT CAMPBELL, deceased. Mr. HUESTED, of Westchester County, occupied the chair, and Senator ELWOOD and Assemblyman POUND were Secretaries. After an informal vote, the two candidates were voted for on one ballot, on the motion of Senator KENNEDY. The following is the result: D. W. Bristol, of Broome County, 30; Horace Greeley, of New-York, 30; J. W. Cloveridge, of New-York, 10; N. B. Hull, of Alleghany, 25; Rev. William L. Page, of Wayne, 10; John C. Moses, of Yates, 3; Ardiff Grant, 1.

On motion of Senator KENNEDY, the nomination of Messrs. GREELEY and BRISTOL was made unanimous. Mr. GLEASON offered a resolution of thanks to Senators CONKLING and FENTON for sustaining a repeal of the income tax and requesting the Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of that tax. Adopted unanimously. The caucus then went into Executive Session.

The Charges Against the Children's Aid Society of New-York—Defense by its Friends Before the Legislative Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A committee of prominent gentlemen, consisting of Judge KIRKLAND, C. E. WHITEHEAD, D. WILLIS, C. L. BRACE and others, met at Senator TWEED's rooms, to-night, to hear the charges which were to be preferred against the Children's Aid Society of New-York, by a former employe of the Society, Mr. FRIEDGIN. This person, it seems, had left the Society and entered the service of the Commissioners of Charity, and then was discharged by them for writing an abusive letter. On seeking to re-enter the Society, he found his place filled, and at once sought to revenge himself on it. Senator NORTON examined Mr. BRACE and Mr. TRACY on these charges, which were of the most vague and frivolous nature.

Mr. BRACE stated that there was no proselyting by the Society, or changing the names of the children, or leaving the children without proper care in the West. He explained fully and satisfactorily the emigration system of the Association and showed that the expenditures and salaries were moderate. Many questions were asked in regard to the large gift, made several years since by Mr. ROSE to the Society, which were fully answered.

A letter was then read from J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the Society, stating what were the motives of Mr. FRIEDGIN's attack, and that every penny of the $940,000 expended by the Society during eighteen years, had passed through his hands, and not one had ever been used for any improper purpose.

Judge KIRKLAND and Mr. WHITEHEAD presented very interesting statements to the Committee in regard to the benevolent work of this useful Association. Mr. JAMES, speaking for some of the largest tax-payers whom he personally knew, adverted in eloquent terms to the claims of the charity, and asserted that it was an association managed with such exactness and honesty as he had never known in similar associations.

Mr. TWEED and the committee seemed quite satisfied as to the frivolous nature of the charges, but appointed another evening for the appearance of the other parties. It is believed that the bill appropriating $30,000 to this useful association will meet with no further opposition.

The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen met in the Assembly Chamber this evening, to nominate candidates for Regents of the University. Senator HUBBARD presided, and Messrs. AIKEN, of Kings, and RAY, of Columbia, were secretaries. Several candidates were named, when the caucus voted as follows: JOHN L. LEWIS, of Yates, was named by 31 members; HORATIO G. WARREN, of Monroe, by 9; ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, by 14; JAMES RAY, of Albany, by 3; JOHN B. SKINNER, of Erie, by 12; W. H. BOGART, of Cayuga, by 1; JEREMIAH QUINLAN, of New-York, by 1. Another vote was then taken, the vote being confined to the three candidates who had received the highest number of supporters previously. The result was as follows: HORATIO G. WARNER, 26; ERASTUS BROOKS, 28; JOHN B. SKINNER, 13. Mr. JOY then withdrew the name of Mr. SKINNER, and a third vote was taken, as follows: HORATIO G. WARNER, 41; ERASTUS BROOKS, 28. Mr. WARNER was then declared nominated, and the caucus adjourned.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The following bills were disposed of as noted;

Prohibiting bone boiling within the corporate limit of New-York City. Ordered to a third reading.

Incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company; third reading. Amending the charter of the City of Troy; third reading. Amending the charter of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company; third reading.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT.

Mr. CREAMER moved that the Committee on Municipal Affairs ascertain whether the provisions of the law of 1869, relative to the passenger depot of the Harlem Railroad Company, have been complied with, and to report to this body by what right certain parties have seized private and public property for said depot in direct violation of law. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Requiring annual reports from the Westchester County Road Commissioners.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem Rivers Canal Company.

Securing payment to laborers on railroads by the companies when not paid by the contractors.

A NEW BRIDGE AT MACOMB'S DAM.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill to provide for a new bridge over the Harlem River, at Macomb's Dam.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BANKS—Amendatory of the charter of the New-York Land and Indemnity Company, giving it power to increase the capital stock, by a two-third vote, to $500,000, after $50,000 of the stock is paid in.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—To abolish the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, and to give additional power to the Canal Commissioners for efficient and economical repair and maintenance of the canals.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the village of Yonkers to raise money for bridge purposes.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Providing for laying out private or family cemeteries. Ordered to third reading.

Extending the operation of the act for relief from illegal taxation to Westchester County. Third reading.

Incorporating the "Bund Sorgenfrei" of the City of New-York. Third reading.

Incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in New-York. Third reading.

Making provision for taking the depositions of and discharging detained witnesses. Third reading.

Incorporating the American Peat Fuel Company. Third reading.

THE HUDSON RIVER CATASTROPHE.

Mr. LOUTREL offered the following:

Whereas, A frightful accident has occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, by which many lives have been lost; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to draft a bill, to be submitted to this House, to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such horrible accidents on any of the railroads of this State.

Mr. ALVORD objected, and unanimous consent being required for the introduction of the resolution at this time, it went over.

Owing to the rumors in circulation relative to the railroad disaster, Mr. FIELDS moved an adjournment, as the House was not in condition to transact business. Carried.

Adjourned.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Discussion on the Sunday Question—Funds for the Library—Amendments to the Code—Changing the By-Laws.

The regular meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, Mr. VAN WINKLE in the chair. The Executive Committee reported the organization for the present year and the appointment of a Library Committee, consisting of Messrs. James Emott, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Elbridge T. Gerry, Charles A. Hunt and William R. Martin; also, an amendment to the by-laws.

The Treasurer's report was read showing a balance on hand of $3,539 60, not deducting the amount of $707 44, making an actual balance of $2,832 16. The balance to the credit of the Library fund at date of last report was $1,091. There has been expended $1,071 72, leaving a balance of $29 38 in the fund. The following gentlemen were elected members: Francis Lynde Stetson, Charles H. Kitchel, Samuel G. Jelliffe, Welcome R. Beebe, E. Luther Hamilton, William H. Kircheis, Alexander F. Kircheis, William Irwin, Samuel B. Paul, Charles W. Bangs, Frederick R. Halsey, Henry W. Johnson, James E. Chandler, Nathan Solomon.

A letter was read from Mr. THROOP presenting copies of the report, now before the Legislature, from the majority of the Commissioners appointed to revise and simplify the statutes of the State.

Mr. SEWELL moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Amendment of the Laws, which was carried.

Mr. HENRY NICOLL asked that the Committees on Amendment of the Laws and on Grievances be requested to report their organization. Judge DAVIES stated that the Committee on Amendment of the Laws had not been called together. The Judiciary Committee had effected an organization.

Mr. SEWELL called the attention to one fact, that the Club-house is closed on Sunday. The matter of opening the house on Sunday had been before the Executive Committee, and by them laid on the table. He moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to have the house of the Association opened on Sunday as on other days. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD opposed the motion, and thought that six days and nights in the week were enough to work. He related an anecdote of a case in which he was engaged thirty-five years ago by a house in Philadelphia, which had failed; he lost his fees, and he then mentally swore that he never would work on Sunday for any man living or dead. He had felt the benefit of the rest of the Seventh day, and he urged young men to adhere to the principle, and particularly he hoped that this building would be closed on Sunday.

Mr. MCDERMOTT called attention to the fact that there was a law forbidding work on Sunday; besides this, he saw with pain that there was a growing disposition among the people to violate the Sabbath. He thought it would be injurious to have the public learn that the Bar Association kept open their house on Sunday.

Judge BARRETT did not see any harm in having the house open on Sunday. This Club was a social affair, and not always a place for work. We have light literature here, and why should not members be permitted to come here on Sunday and read or meet his brother lawyer? We ought to throw the doors open to all who choose to come, and those who prefer to stay away can do so.

Mr. CODAIR coincided with Judge BARRETT in his views, and urged that the Club-house should be open on that day.

Mr. GERARD had been cured of working on Sunday by losing a case; but others had tried it and had not failed in their cases. Yet those who chose to come here and work, or read on Sunday ought to be permitted to do so. This is our property, and we have a right here.

Mr. SMITH urged that the character of the members had already undergone a close scrutiny, and each gentleman was known to be a moral man at least. He thought that there could be no harm in men of this character having access to this house on Sunday. If they see fit to work on Sunday they do not violate any law of the State. Contracts are void which are made on that day, but labor is permitted. It is proper that the library to which we all have contributed should be available to all on every day in the week.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved that the matter be tabled, which was lost. The previous question was then carried, and the original motion that the house be opened on Sunday was put to vote and carried by 66 yeas to 56 nays. The result was greeted with applause.

Mr. GERRY called attention to the fact that the Library Committee was in want of funds, and he referred the members to the appeal for contributions. A subscription of at least $50 was asked from each member.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD presented a resolution petitioning the Legislature to amend the Code regarding allowances in all cases; that no order for reference be made without specifying the rate, and that no *ex-parte* order for the appointment of a receiver be granted in any case whatever.

Mr. NICOLL moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Laws; to report at the next meeting.

Mr. GERARD suggested that that would be too late.

Mr. FIELD suggested that the Committee have power to act at once. The question was taken on the reference, and to report at a special meeting to be held on the 21st of this month, and was carried.

The substitute for the by-laws was then read. It relates to the disposition which shall be made of complaints against a member of the Association for misconduct in his profession, or toward the Association. After some discussion, a motion to postpone was taken and lost. The by-law was then considered section by section, amended and adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

AN Explosion in the Studio Building—Narrow Escape from Death—Destruction of Property—Excitement Among the Artists.

The occupants of the various studios in the Studio Building, in Tenth-street, were a good deal alarmed on Monday evening by the report of a heavy explosion in the building, which shook the windows and sounded as if some heavy picture or scaffolding had fallen with a crash. Many thought that the roof of the exhibition-room had fallen in, and there was a general rush of artists down stairs to ascertain the cause of the astounding interruption of the peace and quietude of the "home of the muses." Many rushed to PAGE's studio, which is the exhibition-room, expecting to find the veteran portrait-painter buried in the *débris* of the ruins of the roof or scaffold. But Mr. PAGE was found uninjured, his room was untouched; but he, like others, was wondering what could have caused the report, sounding like the discharge of a fifteen-inch gun. By the time two or three had assembled in his studio, and others were heard rushing in long bounds down the stairways, the halls became filled with the fumes of gas and chemicals, and in another instant the cry of fire was raised by the domestics. Mr. PAGE, Mr. SHATTUCK, JULIAN SCOTT and other artists at once plunged down stairs into the basement, through suffocating fumes and hot air, and found the room used by Mr. BIERSTADT as a photographic laboratory in full blaze. Already one or two persons were engaged in throwing water on the fire, but for a moment this seemed to make matters worse, as the collodion, used in coating negatives, floated on the surface of the water and blazed still more fiercely as it was swept about. By vigorous exertion the fire was subdued, and the threatened destruction of the building averted. Mr. BIERSTADT, the brother of the painter, was bending over the box containing the negatives when the explosion, caused by the ignition of a match in the atmosphere highly charged with combustible gas, occurred. He was severely burned by the terrible and instantaneous flame that filled the room, and forced out windows and doors, and bulged out a partition by its tremendous force. Fortunately his burns were not serious, his eye-sight being preserved, and his cheeks, nose, beard and hair only suffering. After the fire was put out Mr. BIERSTADT was conveyed in a carriage to his residence, where he is now doing well. He is likely to recover from his injuries in two or three weeks. An assistant, standing near him, was knocked down and stunned, but happily not injured by the explosion. The partition wall which was forced out carried destruction to the kitchen of Mrs. WINTERS, the janitress, who supplies sumptuous entertainments to the artists, and whose stores of crockery and table furniture are large. A huge sideboard, groaning under the weight of Mrs. WINTERS' treasures, stood against the partition, and when the explosion came it was thrown violently over, breaking to small fragments all the crockery, glassware, cruets, and what-not, it contained. Nothing was left unbroken, and the floor of the kitchen presented, with its *débris* of fractured dishes, glasses, pickles, oil, pepper, salt, fragments of wood and piles of mortar, a sight well calculated to pull the very heart-strings of a good housewife who beholds her household gods so wretchedly crushed and destroyed. Mrs. WINTERS' loss is many hundred dollars; that to the building is not so serious. Mr. BIERSTADT's loss is also considerable, the precise extent not yet being known. Fortunately, the fire was promptly extinguished, else the loss would have been very heavy, as there are many pictures and other works of art in the building of immense value, that could hardly have been saved if the fire had once fairly gotten under way.

The Ninth Regiment Ball.

The ball of the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The assemblage was not unusually large for a public ball, although it included numerous Federal and State military officers. It was reported that each member of the regiment was assessed $3 to defray the expenses of the ball, and that there was a great deal of suppressed ill-feeling in the command on that account. The redoubtable Colonel of the regiment was present on the occasion, and his subordinates of the "Erie Guard" honored him by adorning their order of dance with his portrait. One of the features of the ball was the presence of one or two "ladies," who escaped expulsion because of the partiality of the senior officer toward them, but who were shunned by the attendance generally. Among those present at the ball were the following-named officers and gentlemen: Brig.-Gen. John H. Wilcox, Congressman Thos. H. Jackson, Major-Gen. Shaler and staff, Gen. Kiddoo, U. S. A.; Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, Gen. McQuade and Col. Moller, of the Governor's staff; Lieut.-Col. Woodward, Col. J. Fowler, Lieut.-Commander E. T. Woodward, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. George Scott, of the Eighth Regiment; Col. Hall, U. S. A.; Mayor Chas. H. Goldthwait, Gen. Mitchell, of Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Braine, Major J. R. Hitchcock, Adjt. Edgar S. Allen, Capt. John J. Pryor, Capt. R. P. Courtney, Capt. G. Weir, U. S. A.; Mr. Wm. C. Johnson, Mr. Robert Guttman, Hon. Benjamin F. Russell, formerly of Boston; Gen. Varian and staff, Col. F. M. Sterry, Mr. Robert Guttman and others. It was alleged that Gens. MCCLELLAN, BURNSIDE and MEADE were among the guests.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

Former Churches and Ministers of New-York—Rev. Dr. Vermilyea's Reminiscences.

An interesting paper was read, last evening, before the Historical Society, by Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, giving his recollections of old New-York and of its churches and ministers with whom he was acquainted. In his boyhood the Battery was the great play-ground and park. Cherry-street, and Hudson-street as far as St. John's Church, were the fashionable promenades. The City extended no higher than Frankfort and Chambers streets, and a daily line of stages connected it with the village of Greenwich. The Dutch got the credit of having introduced Christianity to this continent, and their descendants for having done their share to rear it up here. The old Court-house, in which WASHINGTON was inaugurated, stood on the site of the present Custom-house, and the Doctor has in his family the chair in which WASHINGTON sat on that memorable occasion. The old churches of those days were described architecturally, and their ministers in personal appearance, manner and matter of preaching and anecdotes, were thrown in to illustrate the character of the men. St. Pauls, St. Johns of the Episcipal, the Middle and North Dutch churches—the former now the Post-office, and the latter on William and Fulton streets—and John-street Methodist Church, are the only church edifices now standing down-town where and as they stood half a century ago. Among the ministers specially praised were Bishop HOBART and Dr. MILNER, of the Episcopalians; Drs. MASON and PHILLIPS, of the Presbyterians, Dr. PARKINSON, of the Baptists, and JOHN SUMMERFIELD, of the Methodists. The contrast between the giant mind and the boyish frame of the latter, as described by Dr. VERMILYEA from his recollection of him, was grand, and the popularity in which he was held by New-Yorkers was justly deserved. The City was peculiarly Protestant in those days, and the fraternization of ministers and people of differing denominations was quite common. Though it might not be wise to say that the former days were better than these, it was safe to say that they were not worse. And if New-York is to attain to greater heights, as her motto, Excelsior, indicates, we must have the spirit of simplicity and probity which animated our forefathers. Wealth must not corrupt us, nor the lust of wealth carry us away from honesty and uprightness. All honor to the past ministers of the City of New-York. A vote of thanks was subsequently given to the Doctor for his very able paper, a copy of which was requested for the archives of the Society.

Dyspepsia and Its Remedies—Lecture by Dr. A. O'Leary.

Dr. A. O'LEARY lectured last night at the Cooper Institute on "Dyspepsia." Indications of disturbance of the stomach are, he said, caused by the fermentation of food. No one should eat cabbage boiled with meat, or onions with steaks, as they create biliousness. Cabbage is one of the best articles of food when it is cooked properly. It should be boiled in pure water. As a cure for dyspepsia he recommended a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, which neutralizes the acid in the stomach. The causes of dyspepsia are the use of butter, grease, gravy and eating too hastily. Dyspepsia does not come from large eating. Those afflicted with it should take a short sleep after dinner. The liver has much to do with dyspepsia. Whenever the white of the eye shows a yellow tinge, it proceeds from the liver; tenderness in the pit of the stomach is an indication of diseased liver. A slight pain under the right ribs and back to the shoulder blade, also proceeds from the liver. Those that are prone to this disease should not sleep too much, or enjoy too much heat—too much heat tends to enlarge the liver. Fruit and vegetable diet is the best that can be adopted, but persons of a weak constitution should add to it meat once a day, but not oftener, and bread if properly made. Persons afflicted with dyspepsia should not use calomel. The lecturer recommended Turkish baths to be taken, as they relieve the liver.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the General Committee—Report of the Committee on Contested Seats—The Thirteenth Ward Delegation Thrown Out—Disgraceful Frauds Shown to have Been Committed at the Primaries.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held a meeting of more than ordinary interest last night, in Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn. The edifice was completely filled by the friends and supporters of the various factions. The subject of special interest, and the one which occupied the attention of the members during the entire evening, was the report of the Special Committee on Contested Seats. The wards in controversy were the Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Twenty-first. In regard to the Second, the report states that there had been evidence produced showing beyond all doubt that grave frauds had been perpetrated, but that it was impossible to tell in whose interest they had been committed; therefore, they, the Committee, recommended that the sitting delegation be permitted to retain their seats, but that measures should be taken to have the Ward reorganized in April next. In the Fourth ward it was proven that there were at least ten Democrats who had been permitted to vote; but, as in the preceding case, it was not certain in whose interest they had cast their ballots. The Committee made a similar recommendation in this case to that in the Second Ward. In the Seventh and Eighth Wards no satisfactory proofs of fraud had been produced. In the Tenth Ward the Committee found that while there was evidently a state of demoralization existing, they did not feel warranted in urging a new election. In the Thirteenth Ward, however, they found such clear and conclusive evidence of fraud having been perpetrated on every hand that they recommended that the election be declared null and void, and that the ward be reorganized and a new election caused to be held on the 5th of April next. This proved to be the bone of contention for the evening. Mr. MORTON, one of the delegates alleged to have been fraudulently elected, consumed nearly an hour in reviewing the testimony adduced and defending the action of the section with whom he was connected. He did not deny the general allegation that there had been fraud committed, but contended that it was not any greater than that which had taken place, and held, therefore, that it was unjust to treat him and his colleagues in a manner more severe than that in which the other delegates had been treated. Alderman WHITNEY replied, and proved to the satisfaction of the Committee that the frauds were not only greater, but were of such a character as to demand, for the respect of the Republican Party, that the whole thing be annulled. Among other facts adduced in defense of this allegation was the fact that while there were but 247 votes cast, according to the tally list, there were 367 votes counted out, showing pretty conclusively that considerable "stuffing" had been done. The manner in which this outrage had been consummated was also explained at length by one of the contestants, who, among other things, said that instead of the glass ballot-box being used as required by law, a soap-box, gotten from a grocery-store, was brought into requisition, so constructed that it were quite possible to drop a dozen votes into it at a time.

On a vote being taken the Committee, by a majority of 67 to 12, declared the election null and void. The recommendations in regard to the other wards were also adopted by a decisive vote.

The Committee then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It is rumored that for several days past the officers and principal directors of a large Western railroad company, have been occupied in traveling over the entire route of the Erie Railway, for the purpose of examining the condition of the road with a view of making an offer for the out-and-out purchase or lease of the latter line.

The first annual reception of the Patterson Association took place last night at Apollo Hall, and was fairly attended. The toilets of the ladies were simple, modest and tasteful. Among the ladies present were Miss Patterson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Kenney, Mrs. Stenson, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Height. The Association takes its name from Mr. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., of No. 136 Norfolk-street. The officers are: William Lockwood, President; James McMenony, Vice President: Wm. Glaser, Secretary, Thomas H. Oakley, Treasurer. Mr. Robert B. Boyd acted as manager, and Mr. James McMenony as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Early yesterday morning, while at the Boulevard Hotel, at the corner of Ninety-sixth-street and Broadway, JAMES GALLAGHER, a native of England, 45 years of age, received some severe contusions about the head, as the Police report, from "causes unknown." He was carried to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house in One Hundredth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and from there taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The Noe contested will case was continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, and the examination of ELLIS A. NOE, one of the subscribing witnesses, concluded. The testimony was mainly as to the execution of the paper in dispute, and the attending circumstances. The evidence was of importance, but not of general public interest, and it will only become so as the case for the contestants is developed.

The $23,000 drafts and checks taken from the pocket of the messenger of the Chatham National Bank was found last Monday night by a boy in the employment of KNOX, the hatter, in the basement of KNOX's store. The contents were not removed. The thief either dropped or left them there, thinking he could not do anything with them. They were returned to the bank.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, still lives, despite the persecution by those who dislike his book, *The Open Door*. This evening he will lecture at Association Hall on a new subject, as advertised in another column. The proceeds of the lecture are to be well applied, and the entertainment should be well attended. Nobody will sleep while the lecturer speaks.

The Ladies' Association in aid of the German hospital fund met, yesterday, when, from the financial report submitted by Mrs. KOEHLER, the Treasurer, it appeared that the receipts during the year amounted to $1,473 81, making, with a balance of $1,468 65 last year, a total of $2,942 46. The expenses for patients were $1,581 11, leaving a balance of $1,361 35.

The position of County Auditor, vacated by the death of Mr. JAMES WATSON, has not yet been filled. It is rumored that Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON, editor of the *Transcript*, Manager of the New-York Printing Company, head of the Election Bureau, &c., will be invited by Controller CONNOLLY to fill this position. The salary is $7,000 per annum.

The examination in the case of the alleged smuggling merchants and steam-ship officials who were arrested on Saturday last, was adjourned by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, until today, at the request of the Custom-house authorities. Ex-Judge STUART and Mr. JOSEPH BELL appear as counsel for the accused.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon but did no business of importance or interest beyond dismissing the following patrolmen: SILAS M. SAUNDERS, Eleventh Precinct; FRANCIS T. FARNAN, Thirtieth Precinct, and PHILIP HATTON, Eighteenth Precinct.

Detective FARLEY, of the Central Police, yesterday arrested LEWIS PEAROU, who is charged with stealing a horse and wagon from E. L. COPELAND, of Milton, Mass. The prisoner was taken to Boston last evening by Detective HAMMOND, of that city.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue by Coroner SCHIRMER, in the case of MARIA KELLY, aged twenty-four, who died in Bellevue Hospital of burns sustained on the 5th inst., at No. 30 Broome-street, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The receipts for the pay of the enumerators who took the new census were received at the Marshal's office yesterday. They will be forwarded to the Census Bureau after they have been signed, and the money will then be paid.

Mr. JOSEPH BELL has just been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, on motion of Hon. HENRY STANSBERY, Ex-Attorney-General. Mr. BELL was Assistant District-Attorney in this district for several years.

On Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock, the famous case of MILLAN *vs.* GRAHAM, over which the jurors declared themselves utterly befogged, will be argued for a new trial, before Judge MCCUNN, in the Superior Court.

CATHARINE MCINTYRE, aged fifty-five, a domestic, employed at No. 630 Ninth-avenue, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday of burns sustained a few days ago by falling upon a stove. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

The ladies are invited to meet Mrs. SAMUEL PRUYN, of Albany, before leaving for Japan, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock, at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

WILLIAM WILHELM, the stage carpenter employed at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, died in Bellevue Hospital at a late hour on Monday night, of injuries sustained by his fall on Monday afternoon.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner JONES commenced an inquest, yesterday, on the body of JOHN JOHNSTONE, the man who was killed on Thursday last, in the affray reported that took place on board the ship *Black Prince*. ABRAHAM ANDREWS testified that he was present when the mêlée took place, and saw JOSEPH CLEARY strike deceased on the head with a capstan bar and knock him overboard. Other witnesses corroborated that statement. The investigation will be resumed today.

The City authorities appear to have entered upon a thorough crusade against the unlicensed dealers in intoxicating liquors. Yesterday the following persons were arraigned before Justice Walsh for violating the law in question: R. J. Conklin, No. 459 First-street; W. Edwards, No. 41 Fourth-street; M. McCullough, No. 438 North Second-street; H. Schulter, corner of Ninth and Fourth streets; H. Cassey, No. 446 North Second-street; William Hink, North Fourth and Fourth streets; Alsen Ackerly, No. 18 Grand-street; James Kelly, corner of North Seventh and Second streets; P. Lyons, corner of North Third and Second streets; and John Richards, corner of North Fourth and Second streets.

Mr. JOHN L. SPEAR, receiver of the Central Bank, has filed his report in the Supreme Court. He states that the whole amount received since the close of the bank till the present time is $44,238, from which, however, $16,216 was deducted for offsets, &c., which leaves a balance in hand of $28,072.

In the case of JOSEPHINE DICKINSON *vs.* VON HOVENBURGH, in which the latter was accused of obtaining $85 from plaintiff on a pretended divorce decree, was concluded before Justice WALSH, yesterday. VON HOVENBURGH being held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PATRICK KENNEDY died at the City Hospital last evening from the effect of injuries sustained on the 24th of January last, during an affray in Myrtle-avenue. One of the deceased assailants, named JAMES MERRITT, was arrested and is held to await the result of the Coroner's inquiry.

MARY HICKEY and CATHARINE O'ROURKE, residing at No. 11 Grand-avenue, died yesterday afternoon, of wounds received by burning, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on the preceding night.

The Board of Assessors met yesterday and decided to cancel the assessment on the building owned by the Female Employment Society, because the Society is a charitable organization.

Judge THOMPSON, in the City Court, yesterday, sentenced HENRY BROWN and HARRIS FRANKLIN to three years' imprisonment, for burglary.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City have adopted the report of Chief Engineer WARD, giving an estimate of the cost for the erection of a new reservoir between Bergenwood and Montgomery avenues, opposite the present one, in the former City of Bergen, amounting to $255,500. A new stand-pipe, a reserved set of boilers, and an additional submerged pipe across the Hackensack are recommended. The contemplated reservoir in Bergen is designed to contain 22,000,000 cubic feet of water. The advertising for proposals for its immediate construction was ordered. A resolution was ordered instructing the attorney of the Board to proceed with the legal absorption of certain property in West Hoboken and Bergen for the purpose of constructing reservoirs. Fifty-five fire hydrants were ordered to be purchased for the use of the city.

Although precautions have been taken to prevent it, the small-pox still rages in Newark, though in not a very malignant form. Yesterday a young woman appeared at the office of the Overseer of the Poor to ask for help. The room was crowded with other applicants, and after all had gone, she asked for assistance on the ground that she had the small-pox. On examination the Overseer discovered that the foul disease was just breaking out, and sent her to the Almshouse. Her carelessness will probably increase the disease.

Chief-Justice BEASLEY yesterday refused to hear the application of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company for a modification of decree in relation to the tunnel difficulty. He has directed that proofs be furnished and final argument be made in the case within four weeks.

Chief of Police FOWLER, of Jersey City, reports, during the last quarter, 1,692 arrests; 1,192 of the persons arrested were of foreign birth. Property to the amount of $4,132 has been lost and stolen, all but $550 of which has been recovered.

According to the State Controller, the amount of deposits in the various savings banks of the State is $15,539,828 13. This is an increase of upward of $4,000,000 over the preceding year. The working classes represent the majority of the depositors.

LOUIS ROSS, ROBERT MULLIN and JOHN WILSON were, yesterday, committed for trial by Justice SHELDON, of Camden, on a charge of atrociously assaulting ROBERT HOPE, and stealing from him a quantity of mechanics' tools.

Detective CARROLL, of Jersey City, yesterday morning arrested a young man named JAS. L. BENJAMIN, on a charge of having forged a check for $250 on the Chester Bank of Orange County, N. Y.

The smuggled silks and laces seized on Friday last, in Jersey City, were yesterday delivered to the Custom-house authorities, by order of United States Commissioner MUIRHEID.

The Harmonic Society of Jersey City gave a very agreeable and successful concert at the Tabernacle last evening, in the presence of a numerous and appreciative audience.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money and the account. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenties unchanged. Stocks quiet; Atlantic and Great Western declining; quoted at 28; rest unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 7—2 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛ for money; 92⅛@92¼ for the account. American Securities firm; United States Five-twenty Bonds, of 1862, 90⅞; 1865, 90¾; 1867, 89¾; Ten-forties, 89⅜. Stocks firm; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the improvement in Stocks is in sympathy with the recovery of the French loan.

LONDON, Feb. 7—4½ P. M.—Consols 92⅛, money; 92⅛@92¼ for the account.

American Securities—United States Five-twenty Bonds 1862, 90⅞; 1865, 90¾; 1867, 89¾. Ten-forties, 89⅜.

Stocks quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 109; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—United States Bonds closed, yesterday, at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11½ A. M.—COTTON opened dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........7⅝d.@7¾d.

Middling Orleans..........7⅞d.@8d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11½ A. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £30.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—2 P. M.—WHEAT—Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 8d.@11s. 2d. Wheat receipts for three days, 39,000 quarters, of which 27,500 are American. CORN—No. 2 Mixed New, 36s. PORK excited, 98s. 6d.@99s. BEEF, 117s. 6d. LARD, 61s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—4½ P. M.—COTTON dull and tending downward, but quotations unchanged; the sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export. The market for goods and fabrics at Manchester is quiet. Common RESIN, 6s. 9d. TALLOW firm at 42s. 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 7—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, flat at 45s. 3d. Calcutta LINSEED, 60s.@60s. 3d. LINSEED-OIL, £30 15s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—FLOUR dull; City-ground Spring quoted 25c. lower. WHEAT inactive; No. 2 Spring held nominally at $1 35. CORN heavy; one car Yellow sold at 68c. on the track. OATS dull; sales 2,000 bushels Ohio at 54½c. on the track. RYE—Retail trade, $1 10. BARLEY inactive and nominally unchanged. PEAS—Market bare; would bring $1 10 @$1 15 if here. SEEDS dull; $6 25 for Timothy and medium Clover. PORK quiet; $22 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 13½c. Dressed HOGS dull at $9@$9 50. HIGHWINES nominal at 91½c.@92c. The receipts of CATTLE so far this week are liberal, being 205 cars, against 162 to same day of last week, which fact, notwithstanding the favorable advices from the East, had a tendency to depress prices and to check trade; the only sales were 280 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,285 lbs., at $6 80; 18 do., 1,160 lbs., at $6 40; 62 Indiana, 1,490 lbs., $6 75; 14 Kentucky Oxen, 1,537 lbs. $6 50; and 16 Michigan Oxen, 1,415 lbs., $5 73. SHEEP—Receipts, 17 cars Western; no trade yet. HOGS—Market active for medium to heavy, but slow for light weights; of 44 cars received, 30 went through East in first hands; sales, 204 head, averaging 229 lbs.; 239 do., 208 lbs.; 430 do., 278 lbs., at $7 75; 121 do., 199 lbs., at $7 70; 109 do., 232 lbs., at $7 62½; 149 do., 157 lbs., at $7 50; 81 do., 150 lbs., at $7 37½; and 164 do., 136 lbs., at $7 25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Spring Extras dull at $5. WHEAT in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 22¼, cash; $1 23¼, seller last half February; afternoon, dull and unsettled at $1 22¼, cash; $1 24, seller March; CORN quiet and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 49¾c., cash; 50¼c., seller March; afternoon, dull at 49¾c.@49⅞c., cash; 50c.@50¼c., seller March. OATS quiet and lower at 46½c., cash. RYE quiet at 88c. BARLEY advanced; sales at 80c. HIGHWINES dull at 87c. PROVISIONS steady and firmer. Mess PORK, $22 50@$22 62½c., cash; $23 seller March. LARD steady at 12½c.@12⅝c., cash; 12¾c., seller March. Dressed HOGS firm and in fair demand at $8 80@$8 85. Live HOGS active and firmer at $7@$7 75. CATTLE steady at $3 70@$6 60. RECEIPTS, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull and nominally lower; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 150 bales; gross receipts, 635 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 515 bales; stock, 12,490 bales. FLOUR dull; buyers and sellers apart and holders unwilling to make concessions; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7 25; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT dull and tending down; choice White, $1 95@$2; fair to prime, $1 75@$1 90; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2; fair to good, $1 60@$1 85; common, $1 45@$1 55; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 65. CORN—White Southern better at 88c.@90c.; Yellow do. quiet at 82c. OATS—Stock scarce and in good demand at 57c.@60c. PROVISIONS easy, but prices unchanged. WHISKY—Better feeling, but not higher, at 94c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middlings, 14½c. FLOUR in good demand at full prices. WHEAT in good demand at full prices. CORN firm, with a fair demand at 53c.@55c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY steady with a moderate demand at $1@$1 05. PROVISIONS buoyant and higher. Mess PORK in fair demand and higher; sales 2,000 bbls. at $22@$22 12½, cash; $22 25@$22 50, seller and buyer, March. now held at $22 50, cash. LARD buoyant and unsettled; sales at 12c. for prime Steam, held at 12¼c.; Kettle held at 12¾c. Bulk MEATS buoyant and unsettled; Shoulders, 8c@8¼c.; Sides, 10¾c.@11c., asked. BACON buoyant and unsettled; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 11¾c.@12c., closing quiet and firm. HOGS in good demand at full prices; Light, $6 50@$7; Heavy, $7 25@$7 50. WHISKY dull and lower at 87c. EXCHANGE, par.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extras. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 52. CORN dull; sales car-lots at 81c. OATS quiet. BARLEY held at 90c.@$1 for fair to choice Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; and to Albany, $5 80, ℔ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14c. FLOUR quiet; Double Extra Winter, $5 75. WHEAT steady; No. 3 Red, $1 33@$1 34; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 45. CORN easier; in bulk at East St. Louis, 45c.@47½c. OATS steady; No. 2 at 50c. BARLEY quiet; Spring No. 2 at $1. RYE advancing; sales at 95c. WHISKY steady at 90c. PORK steady at $22 25. Bulk Sides, delivered on opening of navigation, at 10¾c.; jobbing prices unchanged; sweet-pickled Hams, at Quincy, 12c. BACON quiet and unchanged. LARD quiet; Steam held at 12¼c. HOGS lower; sales at $7 12½@$7 50. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling Upland, 15⅜c.@15½c.@16c. FLOUR quiet; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75c.@$7 75; other grades unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red Indiana, $1 60; Pennsylvania Red, $1 45; Amber, $1 62@$1 65. RYE steady at $1. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS, firm at 58c.@60c. COFFEE—Stock scarce; Rio, 14½c.@15½c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $23@$23 50. LARD, 13¼c.@13¾c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—TOBACCO active; sales 360 hhds. common to good Lugs, $5 25@$6 50. BAGGING weak. COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT, CORN and OATS firm, with light receipts. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $22 25. BACON, 10c. for Shoulders; 12c.@12¼c. for Sides. Bulk MEATS, 8½c. for Shoulders; 11c.@11¼c. for Sides. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c. LARD, 12¾c.@14¼c. WHISKY dull at 88c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 7.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 342 head. The best quality sold at last week's prices, but common grades fell below; sales Extra at $11 50@$12 50; First Quality, $10@$11; Second, $8 50@$9 50; Third, $6@$8. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,339 head; prices for Sheep, in consideration of the light supply, were a shade firmer and sold quicker than last week; sales in lots at $2 50@$4 each; Extra, $4 50@$7.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull at 14¼c.@14⅜c.; receipts, 3,725 bales; shipments, 3,305 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and scarce at 66c. OATS firm and scarce. LARD quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal. BACON dull and nominal. Bulk MEATS weak at 8½c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@11½c. for Sides.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—There is a moderate milling inqury for WHEAT, with further sales of 1 car White Genesee at $1 75. RYE is dull with but little offering. CORN steady; sales, 2 cars Western Mixed at 84c. BARLEY quiet. OATS steady; sales, 1 car No. 2 State at 63c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 10,844 bales; gross, 10,949 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,893 bales; to Barcelona, 1,028 bales; sales, 9,400 bales; stock, 248,436 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at $1 40; Extra, $1 50. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS steady at 50c.@51c. HOGS, $8 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 47c. Strained RESIN steady at $2. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling nominally 14c.

MOBILE, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 5,591 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,790 bales; coastwise, 721 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 75,744 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; net receipts, 1,787 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 786 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 61,174 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 39. CORN steady; Shelled, 58c. OATS steady at 50c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; held at $5 40; Refined steady at 24c.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 95 bales; gross, 1,750 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,995 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,005 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,978 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—COTTON easier; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,561 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 37,281 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 7.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 163 bales; stock 2,674 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 7.—COTTON dull and lower at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Middling; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 1,120 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST WATCH IN THE WORLD needs a "regulator" to control its power. A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION will enable you to KEEP time with Providence and fortune.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Iowa	Feb. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
Idaho	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Tripoli	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Feb. 11	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Morro Castle	Feb. 9	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	Feb. 9	New-York	Bermuda.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho*, at 5½ A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Tripoli*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on the pier on Jersey City, until 1½ P. M....For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M....For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—John W. Brown, A. D. Miller, Miss J. Hartigan, H. Owens, E. K. Norton, A. Semorrona, J. Cristy, A. W. Wardell, Major W. J. Twining, J. G. Mills & Son, Capt. W. Speatley, Samuel Corrie.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:03 | Sun sets....5:26 | Moon rises....8:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:42 | Gov. Island..10:31 | Hell Gate......11:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ellen Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexander & Son; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship line; China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, C. G. Franklin.

Ships Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Demock; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Arise, (Br.,) Courtney, London, E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Ricardo, (Br.,) Diosey, Gibraltar, A. P. Francia; Grace, (Br.,) Bogert, Rotterdam, Heeney & Parker; Speedwell, Patten, Cadiz, Tupper & Beatty; South-easter, Sandberg, Cape Town, Dowley, Corners & Co.

Brig Emily Comer, Anthony, Philadelphia, Heeney & Parker.

Schrs. Riga, Mauritzan, Natal, Dowley, Corners & Co.; New Dominion, (Br.,) Goucher, Demerara, Heeney & Parker; Chas. H. Kelly, Collins, San Juan, Nic., Shout & Bro.; Comrade, (Br.,) Bull, Trinidad, B. J. Wenberg; O. M. Murrett, Reed, Kingston, Jam., B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. &c., to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Niagara, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Saturday, 4½ P. M., with merchandise and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. On the 5th, 1 A. M., 25 miles S. W. Frying Pan Light-ship, passed steam-ship Anna, hence for Nassau. Same day, 9 P. M., 30 miles N. from Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship Champion, hence for Charleston. Had strong winds from N. E. to N. N. W. since leaving Hatteras.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Blanch How, (of Portland,) Ingersoll, Buenos Ayres Dec. 9, and Montevideo 14th, with hides, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Jan. 15, in lon. 39; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds; took a pilot on board 4 ds. ago. Jan. 24, lat. 19 N., lon. 62, spoke ship Taria Tapan, from Muscat, for Boston.

Bark St. Ursula (of Barbados,) Osborne, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co.; crossed the equator Jan. 13, in lon. 38; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. gales; Jan. 25, lat. 21 30 N., lon. 62 36 W., signalized ship Deriochs (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro for St. John, N. B., 24 ds. out.

Bark May Stetson, Spates, Providence, in ballast, to J. H. Winchester.

Brig Fidelia, (Bangor,) White, Palermo, 60 ds. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 3, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Jan. 21, lat. 29 30, lon. 54 37, spoke schr. Mauna Loa, from New-York, for Para, 12 ds. out; 28th, lat. 30, lon. 65 30 W., spoke brig J. N. Gillespie, of Parrsboro, bound S. Was run into off Cape Pallas, coast of Spain, by brig Gazelle, doing damage to port quarter—carried away main gaff and injured main rigging. Was 3 ds. N. of Barnegat.

Brig E. Miller, Baird, Bahia 35 ds., with rose-wood to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to E. R. Ware. Had fine weather to the Gulf, since experienced strong N. and W. gales, the vessel leaking 800 strokes an hour; has been 4 ds. N. of Barnegat. Feb. 2, lat. 37, lon. 73 30, passed several bales of cotton, a vessel's top of cabin, bulwarks, top of house, masts, and doors, apparently the wreck of a ship.

Brig Florence, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Samuel E. Sawyer, Lee, Fortune Bay 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Trigg.

BELOW—Bark Elba, Peterson, from Havana Jan. 26, with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co.

WIND—Sunset, very light, E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Washington, for Bordeaux; Cleopatra, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Arr. steamer George Appold from Baltimore; ship Calcutta, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; schr. My Bover, from Cork; Florence Rogers, from New-York. Sld. brk James Ines, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 5.—Arr. brigs Lizabel, Galveston 19 ds., for Boston; George S. Berry, San Domingo City 12 ds., do.; encountered a heavy gale from N. W. on the coast; 4th, weather very cold, crew frost-bitten; left at San Domingo City brig Rush, to load for New-York. Also arr. schrs. Laura H. Jones, for Boston; Sidney C. Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., do.; two of the crew bitten; Richard Bullwinkle, New-York, for Rockland; Edward Lameyer, do., Newburyport; R. A. Ford, (Br.,) do., St. John, N. B.; Georgie Staples, Georgetown, S. C., do.; Abbie Pitman, Baltimore, Portland.

Feb. 6.—No arrivals. Sld. schrs. Montezuma, Cyrena Ann, Barracouta and Octavia A. Dow.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 7.—Arr. barks John Campbell, from New-York; Yarmouth, from New-York; ship Anna Bingoy, from Yarmouth; steamers Montgomery, from New-York; San Salvador, from New-York; schrs. M. Bramhall, from New-York; A. J. Gilmore, from Orient. Cld. steamer Virgo, for New-York; Alhambra, for Boston; Norway, for Liverpool; schrs. Abby Wasson, for New-Haven; William Wiler, for Philadelphia; bark Nuouv Pastora, for Liverpool.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

INTEND TO MAKE ON

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY NEXT

FEB. 8, 9 AND 10,

A

GRAND EXPOSITION OF GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND

EARLY SPRING SEASON,

THE GREATER PORTION HAVING BEEN PURCHASED IN EUROPE DURING THE MOST DEPRESSED PERIOD OF THE PRESENT WAR.

VISITORS ARE REQUESTED TO ENTER AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE ON BROADWAY, AND LEAVE BY THE 4TH-AV. OPENING.

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BOARDS AND VENEERS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD,

Just to hand and unusually choice.

Also on hand our usual complete assortment of PLANKS, BOARDS AND VENEERS.

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Buyers of Suspenders

Will please remember that SAWYER & JUDSON, Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-st., are exclusive licensees for the celebrated

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All other manufacturers or dealers in this country (except Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 690 Broadway, Inventors and Patentees) offering Suspenders with FELT ENDS, not stamped with the name of the Patentees, render themselves liable for DAMAGES on all they sell, according to a recent decree of the United States Circuit Court in this City.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

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WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

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Free of Government Tax,

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

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WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

Denominations,

$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1871.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.......$13,025,561 23

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for premiums and annuities.......$5,753,226 90

Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.......816,489 49—$6,569,716 39

$19,595,277 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by death $1,283,863 12

Less received from reinsurance.......5,000 00—$1,278,863 12

Purchased policies.......521,603 65

Life annuities and reinsurance.......23,401 25

Dividends to policy-holders.......1,058,929 41

Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses.......665,114 68

Advertising and physicians' fees.......98,473 59

Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps.......267,788 96— 3,919,179 66

$15,676,097 96

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and in Trust Company.......$1,217,981 13

Invested in United States stocks (market value, $2,443,227 50,) cost.......2,261,037 49

Invested in New-York City bank stock (market value, $46,377,) cost.......41,549 00

Invested in New-York State and other stocks (market value, $1,769,745,) cost.......1,757,343 27

Real estate in the City of New-York.......1,734,008 65

Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $15,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $6,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).......6,415,830 00

Loans on existing policies.......926,410 96

Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871.......691,859 12

Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission.......564,478 11

Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1871.......65,600 22—$15,676,097 96

Excess of market value of securites over cost.......202,419 74

Cash assets, Jan. 1, 1871.......$15,878,517 70

Appropriated as follows:

Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871.......$167,400 00

Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.......150,558 00

Deposit for minors.......71 44

Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, insuring $110,459,397 92 participating insurance at 4 per cent., Carlisle, net premium; $896,460 65 non-participating at 5 per cent., Carlisle.......$14,107,224 19

Return premium 1870, and prior thereto, payable during the year.......300,856 03 14,726,109 66

Divisible surplus.......$1,152,408 04

During the year 9,925 policies have been issued, insuring $27,141,904 84

From the Undivided Surplus of $1,152,408 04 the Board of Trustees have declared a dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.

ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.

DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)

HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.

JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.

WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) No. 92 Grand-st.

ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.

WILLIAM BARTON, (Banker,) No. 32 Wall-st.

WM. A BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar,) No. 100 Wall-st.

GEORGE A. OSGOOD, (Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.

HENRY BOWERS, (Bowers, Beeckman & Co., Dry Goods,) Nos. 82 and 84 Worth-st.

CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 61 Leonard-st.

SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, No. 71 Wall-st.

EDWARD MARTIN, (Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.

EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 107 Franklin-st.

H. B. CLAFLIN, (H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner of Church and Worth sts.

J. F. SEYMOUR, (J. F. Seymour & Co., Crockery,) No. 78 Warren-st.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's-place.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS,

Vice-Pres. and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical

GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.

CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D.,

Assistant Medical Examiner.